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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 34 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th Feb.	Morvada	8193
16th "	Neuralia	9082
21st "	Somali †	6712
28th "	Karmala	8923

†The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
10th Feb	Khybar	8246	To Colombo & Calcutta
11th "	Nevasa	9071	Do.
18th "	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
9th Feb.	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports 10 A.M.
12th "	Lhasa	Karachi Direct.
13th "	Baroda	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	C Hidershima	4021	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Gaikai Maru	R. Hayashi	3708	27th Jan.	7th Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	H. Mitsucka	2721	27th Jan.	8th Feb.
Sakaru Maru	S. Mori	3170	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Nichiyo Maru	K. Aoyama	3357	9th Feb.	14th Feb.
*Yebcshi Maru	M. Kitamura	3958	13th Feb.	15th Feb.
Nagano Maru	S. Oya	3919	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
Kimi Maru		3103	27 Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yetcrcfu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Tiles Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Wenking Maru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	Fujita	4th Feb.	14th Feb.	Japan
Bushu Maru	K. Uchi	13th Feb.	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru		15th Feb.	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D Imai-zumi	20th Feb.	10th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru	S. Arai	2nd Mar.	13th Mar.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	90,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,53,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,20,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostook.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIHARA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 907.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at any of the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 65,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yamaj
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 660.

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Tamsui
Sourabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. SHRINGARPURE,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000.
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Estd. 1897.

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12th February, 1920.
10th April, 1920.
5th June, 1920.

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1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
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The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and every cabin has got electric light and a fan, free of charge. She carries a qualified Doctor and a Stewardess.

ONLY A VERY FEW BERTHS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FEBRUARY VOYAGE.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
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We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

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"Rough Winds— That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

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CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

MASHIHA—HAIR DYE



This specific turns grey hair to a raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

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Address:—
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FREE!

GOVT. REGD. No. 253.

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

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Strength Giver! Tonic!!
Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Black-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

I phial of 32 pills Re. I
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

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T. Daniel Frawley

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"The Man Who Came Back"

A Play By Jules Ecbert Goodman

Based on John Fleming Wilson's likenamed Story.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 6-15 p. m.

SO HOMELY—YET SO STRANGE!

The Photo-play par excellence by the famous Gaumont Company.

"TIH—MINH"

has really earned golden opinions all round. Crowds daily troop in to see the fiendish machinations of Hindoo Kistna who is under the pay of the Germans.

A delightful Romance of TO-DAY.

WEST-END CINEMA

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A choppy comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Greatest Ring Contest of Modern Times.

Georges Carpentier *VS.* **Joe Beckett.**

The French Champion. The Heavy Weight Champion of Great Britain.

At the Holborn Stadium on Dec. 4th, 1919, for the HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION OF EUROPE

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A MIGHTY SPECTACLE OF HAPPINESS! A THOUSAND SMILES!!
A THOUSAND SOBS!!! A THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.

The Empire

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Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages

A COLOSSAL TWO MILLION DOLLER SPECTACLE

Intolerance

THE MOST MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CINEMA

IN WHICH

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Wordly Evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence.

THE EMPRESS

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"IDEAL" PICTURE PLAY.

"The Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

First Three Episodes this Week!

1 How Richard Harris became known as "DEADWOOD DICK"
2 Deadwood Dick's Vengeance.
3 Deadwood Dick and the Mormons.

The Last Three Episodes Next Week! It is NOT a SERIAL.

"The Jealous Husband."

THE LATEST PATHE SERIAL.

WOLVES OF KULTUR

is ahead of any other Serial relased by any other company upto this time

SEE THE FOURTH INSTALMENT THIS WEEK

And you will be convinced of its merits.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)
Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8 45 & 10-30

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR

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"The Barrier"

Big Story of the Frozen North, where Men and Women know no Law in the struggle for existence save the Barrier of Blood between White Man and Red Girl.

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TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

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Common Clay
Common Clay
Common Clay

Featuring the famous Anglo-American actress

Fannie Ward.
Fannie Ward.
Fannie Ward.

You saw her last week in "The Yellow Ticket," and you will be just as pleased with her acting in "Common Clay." Go to the Imperial after dinner tonight.

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Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

Children's Welfare League.

Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress
MASK & DOMINO BALL

to be held at

THE TOWN HALL,

On Thursday, 19th Febuary,

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 15. each including refreshments.

It is hoped that dancers will, if possible, come in fancy dress. It is optional whether Masks and Dominoes are worn.

DANCING 9-30 UNMASK 11 'CLOK.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

THIRD WEEK

SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Special Engagement

By arrangement with Frederic Shipman of the

Cahill-Brooke Company.

A Great Musical Attraction

Edward Cahill-George Brooke

The Brilliant Pianist The Australian Teno

Josie Westaway

The Popular Soprano

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Edward Cahill will play Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" and "Trinity Chimes"

George Brooke will sing "Until"—"Thank God for a Garden"—"Fleurette"—"Invictus."

Josie Westaway will sing "When the Heart is Young" and will join with Mr. Brooke in Two Duets—"Rose of My Heart" and "The Keys of Heaven."

No. 2 Programme—A Complete Change—will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Cahill-Brooke Company will give a Concert Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

With Special Presentation of Cinema

The Three Part Comedy

"RIGHT WAY CASEY"

The exciting story of Casey, a traffic policeman, who always favors pretty girls, and whose rival in love, his sergeant, plans to ruin him. The story abounds in thrills, depicting Casey's capture of two desperate criminals, his betrayal by the sergeant, and his final outwitting of his villainous superior and rescue of his sweetheart at the very altar. It holds the spectator's attention from start to finish.

Prices: Front Rows and Box Seats Rs. 3. Orchestra Stall Rs. 1-8, Dress Circle Rs. 1, Balcony Ans. 8 and Gallery Ans. 4.

To-night! To-night! Every Night 9-30p.m
Grand Change of Programme
GREAT NOVELTY NEW AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S Royal Circus

Sandhurst Road, Near Globe Cinema.

100 Animals 30 Artists

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only.

Rates Rs. 10, 3, 2, 1, Gallery As. 8.

T. G. SHELLAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*



FOR Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to* ANNAPURNA COOKER CO. Near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY



FOR THE HAIR
Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED.

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-8-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's Blade, use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-steel" model in nickle. Road Ministers, Rs. 12 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 29 Bridges Street, (Opp. Cinema) Bombay

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS,. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Danman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold a bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOUND.

FOUND—Big BLACK HAIRY DOG, with Brass Studed leather Colar. Owner COMMUNICATE with "M.O." c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing, (1) Engli and Gujarati and (2) English and Urdu. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8447

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN for Manchester goods. Only experienced persons need apply stating previous experience and salary required to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8416

WANTED—Two hard-working MATRICULATE Gujarati-knowing CLERKS good hand-writing essential. Apply with pay expected to N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 8409

REQUIRED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typing. Apply Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8408

WANTED—DRAFTSMEN and neat TRACERS with good prospects. Apply to MERWANJI BANA & CO., Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 8438

WANTED—Additional experienced GRADUATE for Tutorial High School Ahmedabad, starting salary according to qualifications. Prospects at least Rs. 250. Apply to MANAGER. 8450

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Good salary. Apply Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8360

WANTED.—A B. Ag. or a B. Sc. with Botany, as clerk on Rs. 60 plus Rs. 15 war allowance with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Old Custom House, Bombay. 8503

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for a commercial firm. Good handwriting essential. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary to Box No. 23 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8443

WANTED—A fast and accurate TYPIST one with office routine experience preferred. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating salary required to Box No. 22, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8442

WANTED by Japanese firm, an experienced SALESMAN in sundries, only really competent man need apply stating experience and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box. No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8440

REQUIRED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Imperial Service Troops, Alwar:—Pay 3rd Grade, Rs. 70; Pay 2nd Grade, Rs. 90; Pay 1st Grade, Rs. 110; Pay Senior 2nd Grade, Rs. 150; Pay Senior 1st Grade, Rs. 170. 8178

WANTED—Two qualified TEACHERS for the higher classes of St. Andrew's high school-Bandra. Graduates prefered. Must be strong in English and Mathematics. Apply personally to THE DIRECTOR. 8474

WANTED for a small Mahomedan State in Kathiawar, a thoroughly experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on 50—5—75 per month increment on approved service, free unfurnished quarters. Apply to Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8386

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of Revenue Survey for an Indian State in Gujrat, possessing knowledge and actual experience of survey and settlement work of all kinds, including Forest demarcation. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms, age, birth place, caste previous service and qualifications to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8494

WANTED—Registered MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran on Rs. 450 with free passage and quarters. The selected candidates will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment would last for four months. 2. Applications are also invited for the following posts for the same camp. 1 COMPOUNDER. 4 trained DISINFECTORS, 3 ASSISTANT ENGINEERS 1 FITTER, one CASHIER, one LADY DOCTOR. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. 8497

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Smart SHORTHAND TYPIST for a commercial firm. Apply Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8476

WANTED.—AT ONCE.—Smart JUNIOR ASSISTANT for Drapery Department. Apply ARMY and NAVY STORES. 8478

WANTED.—Temporary CLERKS. Good handwriting essential. Apply personally to MAZAGONWALLA & Co., Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 8488

WANTED.—HINDU CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarati. Apply sharp to Box No. 34, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8489

WANTED—A BOY during spare hours to attend upon a sick person. Write fully to Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8491

WANTED.—2 HOSPITAL DRESSERS for service in Persia. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 25, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8454

WANTED—A CLEVER MAN to keep Account books and cash. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8493

WANTED—A TYPIST AND OFFICE-CLERKS for the SHRI-KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD. Apply Personally to the MANAGER-IN-CHARGE, Hornby Road, Fort. 8501

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERK (pay Rs. 30) and senior clerk (pay Rs. 60). One year's contract. Call 10 a.m. at BUSINESS AGENCY, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, above Empire Assurance. 8483

WANTED—A BOY knowing Typing and English. One hour. Rs. 10, 15. Full particulars of age, school, etc. to Box No. 35, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8490

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Mofussil. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—HELP by offering services or tuitions to an energetic man from 7 to 9-30 a.m. or p.m. He is well experienced in office work, accounts and type writing. Offers to "Good," Apply to Box No. 17, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8413

WANTED—SITUATION as ASSISTANT MANAGER. HEAD-CLERK, ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Good thaining in Accounts, Auditing, Correspondence, etc. Long practical experience. Substantial references. Apply PADMASHANKAR BRAHMA, Dabholkar's Wadi, Kalbadevi. 8477

WANTED.

WANTED—One Ton NEW FORD CHASSIS and TOURING CARS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8265

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ opposite Charni Road Station. 8318

FOR SALE—Passenger Bodies for One Ton, Ford Lorries for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8267

FOR SALE—Handsome SHOWEY, small BABA-PONLS. Apply to V. G. AKULA, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 8353

MAHATMA SHAHJOT SURMA an elixir for eye-complaints. Excellent certificates from judges and physicians for Consumption, Asthma, One trial. P. H. KATHAWALA, Anklesvar. 7910

FOR SALE.—Ford secondhand TOURING CAR used for eight months. Apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8484

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

TO LET—LONAVLA HOTEL BUNGALOW for the season or separate rooms. Apply JEENA & CO., Churchgate Street. 8435

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A large variety of HEAVI DUTY ENGINES workable on kerosine and gasoline, just unpacked. White, telegraph or call at our temporary premises for particulars —THE SUPPAT MOTOR COMPANY, near Girgaum. Tram Terminus, Bombay. 8368

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes' walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 27th February, 1920, for the purchase of two W. I. F. type Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers.

The boilers are in good condition and offers will be considered for one or both of them.

Full particulars can be furnished of the boilers, or they may be inspected at the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore, on application to the Assistant Superintendent of the Factory.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, and the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of boilers."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 8455

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Western India for the.

BELSIZE

CAR

manufactured by the Belsize Motors, Ltd. Clayton, Manchester.

Orders are now being registered.

HILL, SAWYER & Co.,
Medows Street, Bombay.

8404

NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED—A large stock of MADSTRONG electric lighting apparatuses complete with self-starters switch boards water and oil tanks, mufflers etc. A really good proposition to handle and boon to outstation residents to acquire modern electric comforts at a nominal cost and unkeep. Prices and particulars on application to—THE SUPPAT MOTOR COMPANY, near Girgaum, Tram Terminus, Bombay. 8367

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED.

Incorporated in Great Britain.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE above office will be REMOVED from the 29th January, 1920 to No. 3, Apollo Street, the Old Great Western Hotel premises.

(Sd.) S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.

28th January, 1920. 8182

FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE.

LODGE "HAMILTON", Scottish Constitution, will hold the above Service at the Freemasons' Hall, Katargam Gate, SURAT, on THURSDAY the 12th February, 1920, at p.m. (S. T.), in memory of the late lamented KUMAR SHRI NARSINHDEVJI MOHUNDEVJI, of DHARAMPUR. The function will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 8384

FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA ..... River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc, the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.

Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

KRISHNARAJA HALL, MYSORE CITY.

1. Designs for a new Representative Assembly Hall to be erected in Mysore City are hereby invited from Architects.

2. The Hall would have to accommodate about 600 persons, and the cost should not to exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Prizes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, will be awarded for two such designs as shall be adjudged to be of sufficient merit by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and placed by them as first and second in order of merit.

4. The designs should be such as to suit the style of the buildings already existing in the vicinity. Information regarding details of accommodation required, site selected, etc., will be furnished by the Chief Engineer on payment of a sum of Rs. 20, which will be returned to the competitor sending in bona fide designs (after the award has been made), or on return of the plans within a fortnight.

5. The drawings of the designs which have been awarded the prizes, will become the property of the Government.

6. The designs should reach the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER on or before the 31st of March, 1920. 7788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, January, 1920

No. 989.—Applications for a State scholarship are invited from Indian women graduates. The scholarship has been sanctioned principally to encourage the study of medicine but may also be given to graduates in other faculties who may apply.

2. (a) The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, to be awarded to an Indian woman graduate in medicine or in arts or science.

(b) The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom, or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynoecology or to specialise in some higher educational studies.

(c) The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

3. Candidates for the scholarship must possess at least an Indian degree in medicine, arts or science. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College from which they graduated. Candidates must also produce certificates in the forms appended to Government Notification No. 8576, dated the 5th November, 1915, printed at pages 1178 to 1180 of the Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette", dated the 18th November, 1915.

4. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that she is a *bona fide* native of the Bombay Presidency, that she is a woman of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is her exact age on the date of application. She must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to reside there for a period of three to five years, as the case may be, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. The scholar will, on arrival in England, be required to bind herself by a written engagement to submit to the following rules and to such other regulations as may from time to time be framed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the guidance of scholars in England:—

(a) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once call upon the Secretary for Indian students and report her arrival in writing. She shall leave her address with the Secretary for Indian students and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(b) Every scholar shall, without unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary for Indian students to which university she intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter herself at the college she has finally selected with his approval.

(c) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Secretary for Indian students, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study she proposes to follow, with a view to carrying out the objects of the scholarship granted to her; and the course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(d) Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a university, submit to the Secretary for Indian students a certificate from the proper college or university authority, showing that her residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(e) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as she may receive from the Secretary of State either directly or through the Secretary for Indian students.

(f) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three, four or five years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England. The first payment will be £50. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the allowance wiletaoin shrdlu cmfwymm amount of any other sum which may become payable to her out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a university during the same period or any part of it, and also by the amount of any university or college bills, of which payment is made by the India Office.

(g) Travelling expenses, hotel bills, and charges for medical attendance are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

(h) Every scholar will forfeit her scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence in England for the prescribed number of years of the scholarship according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under (c) above, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of her scholarship declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of her free passage to England.

(i) At the expiration of her scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make her own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu thereof from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject shall be made to the Secretary for Indian students.

(j) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render her return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

7. Applications will be received by the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, up to the 15th March, 1920, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

8. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the application should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

8485

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE CONSUMERS.

THE COMPANY have pleasure in informing prospective consumers that, having now received consignments of service cables, they are in a position to lay services for Lighting and Fan Installations in those Streets where they have distributing mans.

They regret that, owing to non-receipt of the larger sizes of service cables, they are at present still unable to undertake services for Power Installations. They expect, however these larger sizes will arrive shortly, when a further announcement will be made. In the meantime they would ask prospective consumers to register their applications at the Company's Head Office, Colaba Causeway.

C. N. MOBERLY,
Managing Engineer.

Bombay, 7th February, 1920. 8487

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED

THE list of applications for shares of the above Company will be CLOSED to the Public on 14th February, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS
KHATTAU & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1920. 8449

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of drilling machine will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should bbe delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further infomation that may be required.

(Sd.) JAMES W. MACKISON.
Executive Engineer.

8500

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the Petty Articles from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, will be received by the Superintendent, Romount Depot, Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1920.

Forms of tender and schedules for the supply of above articles can be obtained on application in writing on payment of Re. 1 per set.

OFFG. SUPDT.,
Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar.

Remount Depot, Ahmednagar,
Dated 2nd February, 1920. 8383

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s.s. LOYALTY are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or it doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richardson of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

8356

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on a working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY,
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.

Karachi, 26th Jan. 1920. 8079

PUBLIC NOTICES

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—(Contd.)

resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of her scholarship declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of her free passage to England.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of drilling machine will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should bbe delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further infomation that may be required.

(Sd.) JAMES W. MACKISON.
Executive Engineer.

8500

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the Petty Articles from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, will be received by the Superintendent, Romount Depot, Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1920.

Forms of tender and schedules for the supply of above articles can be obtained on application in writing on payment of Re. 1 per set.

OFFG. SUPDT.,
Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar.

Remount Depot, Ahmednagar,
Dated 2nd February, 1920. 8383

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s.s. LOYALTY are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or it doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richardson of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

8356

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on a working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY,
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.

Karachi, 26th Jan. 1920. 8079

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Clothing to Hospitals will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
6th February, 1920. 8484

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for building a Synagogue in Rasta's Peth, Poona City, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 29th February, 1920, and will be opened at Hebrath Beth Yakob Prayer Hall Rasta's Peth, Poona City, by the Poona New Synagogue Building Fund Committee on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

Forms of tenders, specifications and conditions of Cntract etc., are obtainable from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in the form of currency notes, as earnest money. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned soon after disposal of tenders.

The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Commitee who reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender or tenders without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

Any further information required can be had from the undersigned.

Tenders must be sent by registered post under a strong cover, sealed and marked "Tender for Building Synagogue."

The approximate estimated cost of the work is Rs. 38,000.

B. A. SOLOMON,
Hony Secretary,
Poona New Synagogue Building Fund.
88, Rasta's Peth, Poona City.

Poona, 6th February, 1920. 8485

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHIKHAJI MERWANJI KALIANIWALLA after having contracted to sell to our client Mr. DHARAMCHAND KHUPCHAND his property, situated at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Street Nos. 72, 74 and 76 is now trying to back out of the said Contract and our client is about to file a suit against him for specific performance of the said Contract.

The public are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Mr. Kalianiwalla in respect of the abovementioned property.

ARDESIR HORMASJI,
DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Dharamchand Kupchand.

8502

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAVAKSHAW COWASJI DINSHAW of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate at Sion Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93-18, 188, 182, New Nos. A/12916, A/13031, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/64, 2/64 and bounded on the East and North by the property hereinafter Secondly described on the West partly by the cart now or late of Dossabhoy Bomanjee and partly by the cart of the St. Michael Church and on the South by the cart of Rev. Gabriel deSilva and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5992, 5993, 5994 and 5995 and Street Nos 468, 469 470 and 471 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate or lying or being at Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1731 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17063, New Survey No. 64 F and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West and South by the property herein before first described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5993(6) and Street No. 474 E and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground proposed to be leased to the Vendor suituate, lying and being on the South side of Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1072 square yards be the same however less or more and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17141 and New Survey Nos. B/64, C/64, E/64, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by land bearing New Survey No. D/64 and partly by a Government passage, on or towards the West by Government land bearing New Survey No. A/64 in the occupation of Kharshedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, on or towards the North partly by a strip of land belonging to Government beyond which is the Mahim Mori Road and partly by the Government land bearing new Survey No. D/64 in the occupation of Vussonji Morarji on or towards the South by the property herein before secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5993(7), and Street No. 474 F.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

8498

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HASANBHAI MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay, Borah mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bomanji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42.6 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 415 418, New Nos. 5442 and 5447, Old Survey Nos. 12-6 and 1225, New Survey Nos. 9122 and 9123 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2391 and 2392 and Street Nos. 47 and 49 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Bomanji Lane, on or towards the South partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Manekbai widow of Dhanjibhai Kikabhai, on or towards the West by the property of Rajmal Narayan Lala and on or towards the East by the property of Esufali Valliji.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
8481 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIMAHOMED CUMRUDIN and TYABALLI CUMRUDIN have contracted to sell to our client CASSAM HAJEE TYEB, the undermentioned property which the said Alimahomed Cumrudin and Tyaballi Cumrudin have agreed to purchase from JEHANGIR DORABJI COOPER. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested tomake the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Trimbak Parshram Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 841 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4092, New No. 11196, Old Survey No. 4607 and New Survey No. 5138 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7887 and Street No. 85-93-95 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Pathan Road, on or towards the West by Trimbak Parshram Street, on or towards the North by Durgadevi Road and on or towards the South by the property of Coombhar Mohan Wanada.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
8469

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ANANT BALKRISHNA KAMAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to purchase from Mr. BURJORJI KHURSETJI PAVRI, of Santa Cruz, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Parsee Inhabitant, the immoveable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 1 acre and 7 3/4 gunthas be it more or less of the annual assessment of Rs. 3-4-0 registered under Survey No. 161 Pot Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 35 situate at Vile Parla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or toward East, South and North by a stone boundary and on or towards the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.

PURSHOTTAMDAI & Co.,
8496 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY, LTD., has contracted to sell to our client Mr. KHURSHEDJI LIMJI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived, and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages buildings and erections standing there known as "Janjira Chambers," situated on the North-West side of Wodehouse Bridge Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, which has been computed to contain an area of 2350 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North-West by the land vested in the Board of Directors of the Bombay United Building Company, Ltd., laid out as a garden, on the North-East by plot No. 15 of the Wellington Lines Estate, on the South-East by the said Wodehouse Bridge Road and on the South-West by the plot No. 17/18 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as plot No. 16/17 Wellington Lines and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9592 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1301 (17) 1301 (18), Street Nos. 31 32 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
8498 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one ISHWARLAL NAGINDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client MARWADI PREMAJI AMARAJI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant the land hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons, having any claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, succession gift, mortgage, charge, sale, use trust, possession lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the East side of Kumbharwada Street without the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (153 8/9) one hundred and fifty three square yards and eight ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 2771, New No. 9768 Old Survey No. 145 and New Survey No. 5641 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 763 and Street No. 213 and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Kumbharwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Manik Gopal but now of Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele and on or towards the South by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Abdulla and which said land hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ishwarlal Nagindas.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
8482 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MUKUND MOROBA KHANDKE, KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKE and LAXMAN MOROBA KHANDKE have contracted to purchase from Bai SHIRINBAI, widow of Dhunjibhoy Ratanji Sethna, CAWASJI DHANJIBHOY SETHNA and MANCHARJI DHANJIBHOY SETHNA, the Executrix and Executors of the will of the late Mr. DHANJIBHOY RATANJI SETHNA, the properties more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, (if any), which may not have been received before the said period and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government leasehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Victoria Road, 3rd Cross Lane, Mazgon, with out the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1170 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. D/16340 and New Survey No. 1F/3649 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 1F/3649 in the occupation of Nusserwanji Framji Madan and another, on or towards the West by the other property belonging to Vendor secondly hereinafter described and beyond that Victoria Road 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the North partly the Victoria Garden and partly by leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 1G/3649 in occupation of Cooverbai, widow of C. M. Watcha and on or towards the South by the leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 1C/3649 in the occupation of the Trustees of Haji Currim Mahomed Suleman and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7694(1) and Street No. 3 and were formerly and now in the occupation of tenants of the said Vendors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and situate on the North side of Victoria Road (formerly called Mount Road) near the Victoria Garden and Mazgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of ground is a portion of the ground which formerly formed a part of lots 16 and 17 in the Government plan of the Mount Estate an dis bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North and South by the property of Framji Rustomji Madon on the East by the property first hereinbefore described and on the West by the Victoria Cross Lane.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8480

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinations for work, study or business, genedebility and all results of overwork and in cases of weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AKBARALLY SHAIK CUMRUDIN and AKBARALLY MUSSABHAI RAJA, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, succession, gift, mortgage, charges, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at No. 121, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within (14) Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Medow's Street and Rope Walk Street, in the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 689 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3 and 15 New Nos. 4819 and 4845, Old Survey Nos. 1505, 1364 and 1365, New Survey No. 9490, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in the A. Ward under Ward Nos. 1124 and 1181 and Street Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20, 17 and 19 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Medows Street aforesaid on or towards the West by Rope Walk Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Currimbhoy Mahomed Nensey (the Gully between which and the property under description is in common use between the said two properties by virtue of an Agreement dated the 15th day of December 1895 and made between N. J. Abraham the then owner of the property under description and one Nasserwanji Dinshaw Surveyor the then owner of the other property) and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
8479 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES BENGAL RAJPUTTANA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Cotton Green by order of Rao Bahadur Bachraj Jamnalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Goculdas Kanayalal.

80 bales Bengal Rajputana Cotton.

The above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas at No. 8 Victoria Bunder and can be inspected by the intending purchasers any working day before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot, late Army Clothing Factory at Colaba by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY the 15th instant at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot (Howard and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Feb., 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

APCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARVADA DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji & Ginwala attorneys for Tarachand Tullock administrator of the estate of deceased mortgagee Bhagwan Tullock and on a/c and at the risk of the mortgagor Ganpat Bhikaji Tapte and in exercise of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 29th September, 1916 made between pat Bhikaji Tapte of the one part and B. gwan Tullock of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell Public Auction the undermentioned property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th February, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or Ground together with the messuage tenements or two dwelling houses standing thereon (being a portion of the oart commanly called or known by the name of Deckan Khan) Situate at Dadar in the Island of Bombay bearing the Collector's land Revenue number and New Survey No. 1459 and Municipal "G" ward No. 3213 (5 and 6) and Street No. D 577 and E 577 containing by admeasurement 380 7/9 square yds. or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the passage of the oart otherwise called Tom Baptista Street, on or towards the West by the oart of Balla Miya Samsoodin on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Vithal Vaidya and on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Jagannath and which said premises are now occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginvala attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 373 Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Feb., 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2544 of 1919 (Adamsey Ratansey Ranji vs. (1) Gordhandas Karsondas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Prabhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Karsondas Govindji, (6) Messrs. Lakhmidas Dhanji, (7) Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., (8) Messrs. Jethabhoy Mulji and Co., (9) Messrs. Damodar Govindji, (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhur) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods belonging to the Syndicate known as the Syndicate No. 10, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1920, at the shop bearing Nos. 163—164, in the Morarji Gocouldas Market at Kalbadevi Road.

About 4,264 pieces of English Turkey Red (Kusumba.)
About 282 pieces of Book Muslin.
About 253 pieces of Chintz of 28 yards.
About 3 pieces of coloured longcloth.

The condition of sale is that a deposit of 25 per cent. should be paid at the time of knocking down of the lot.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Moos at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, with Outhouses, Etc., known as "Jer Lodge," with Furniture at Deolali on the Bhaghur Road.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instructions from the owner, put up for sale at their Auction Rooms, the following valuable Bungalow, known as "Jer Lodge" with furniture, etc., at Deolali:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the two Bungalows (one large and one small) out-houses, stable, kitchen, etc., and also furniture situate at Deolali on the Bhaghur Road, containing by admeasurement 3,528 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 348, Plot No. 3 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by the Cross Road, marked 1 on the plan 40ft. wide annexed to the conveyance of the said property, on or towards the East by a private passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by a private passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by the property marked 13A and 13B, on or towards the North by the private road, on or towards the South by the property of Byrabji Ruttonji Mistry.

N.B.—The bungalows contain 5 bedrooms with bathrooms, drawing and dining room, verandah all round, kitchen, stable and outhouses, also a small bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala, Peroshaw and Papa, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT HOUSES, ETC., AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with out houses stable kitchen, etc.,

All that piece or parcel of free holdland, together with the bungalow messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say old No. 616 new No. 2861 old Survey No. 81 and new Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswani, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the Bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South my the Bungalow of Shonji Akhai and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 3485(3) and Street Nos. 45, 47.

Negotiations in respect of lease for a period of 999 years at a rental of Rs. 25 per annum of a strip of land adjoining the above property and admeasuring 50 square yards or thereabouts and of which possession has already been given to the vendor are in progress with the Secretary of State for India in Council.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purshotumrai & Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 9th Feb., 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards sideboard, etc., etc.

2 large cane billiard sofas and 1 large cane screen, cane settee, carved teapoys, towel horse, blackwood round table, chiffonier, and one gun by Ashford (London), one lot American watches and fountain pens.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Pranlal Manaklal:—

Silverware suchas dishes, vatkas, cups and saucers, loti, spoons divis turban and oabasai coins.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Feb., 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE SHIP STORES, SCRAP IRON, BRASS TUBES, OLD CANVAS, CORK, ETC., ETC.

Under insructions from the Bombay Steam Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & the 16th February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S T) at the Patent slip Mazagon the following goods:—

Iron and steel bars, bolts and nuts of sizes and descriptions, rivets, studs ganges steam, iron nails, G. I. water-pipe, chronometers, compass cards, brass hinges and handles locks, electrical stores, fans, armatures, tools, files, hammers, ship lamps of sorts, burners, brass and iron screws of sizes, coach screws, boiler fluid iron clocks and chains, closet-pans, flags, lubricators, fibre sheets, G. I. wire rope, emery stones, valves, brass stanchions, couplings.

Also scrap iron, old canvas, corks, brass condensor tubes etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Feb., 1920.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	30.013 inches
Temperature of Air	70.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.6 "
Dew Point	57.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.633 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	77.9 "
do. do.	67.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,WNW,NNW.
Average velocity of Wind	175 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

	Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
		Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	7	m	1 6	29 8	7	m	7 15	16 1
			1 21	27 11			7 7a	16 8
Sun.	8	m	1 40	26 11	8	m	7 51	16 5
			1a	27 2			7 49	17 10
Mon	9	m	2 11	27 11	9	m	8 26	17 0
			2 44	26 8			8 18a	9 2
Tues	10	m	2 9	26 10	10	m	9 0	17 8
			2 32a	25 4			8 54a	20 0
Wed	11	m	3 0	25 9	11	m	9 37	18 4
			4 7a	24 6			9 20a	21 4
Thu	12	m	3 44	24 10	12	m	10 28	18 1
			5 22a	23 11			11 2a	22 2
Fri.	13	m	4 42	24 1	13	m	11 42	19 2
			7 24a	2 6				

Feb. 7 (Saturday) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
" 8 (Sunday) " 7h. 14m. " 6h. 30m.
" 9 (Monday) " 7h. 13m. " 6h. 30m.
" 10 (Tuesday) " 7h. 12m. " 6h. 30m.
" 11 (Wednes) " 7h. 10m. " 6h. 31m.
" 12 (Thursday " 7h. 9m. " 6h. 31m.
" 13 (Friday) " 7h. 8m. " 6h. 32m.

Phase of the Moon:—
Full Moon .. .. 14d. 2h. 12.4-9m a. m.
Last Quarter .. 21d. 7h. 19 2 6m. a. m.
New Moon .. .. 30d. 5h. 4.8- m a. m.
First Quarter .. 27d. 5h. 14.5-0m. a. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th February, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts. Both day and night temperatures are considerably below normal; the minimum is 32degF at Rawalpindi and 30degF at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is in moderate defect during the day and in considerable defect at night in the west of the division

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Sind, but skies remain clear in Rajputana. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature remains in large defect both by day and night; the minimum is as low as 33degF in upper Sind and North Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature has fall and is in considerable to large defect both by day and night; the minimum fell down to 36degF at Deesa and the maximum was only 65degF at Bhuj and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is lower than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal, the deficiency being considerable in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is below normal in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is below the average except in the southern districts, the deficiency ranging up to 13deg at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. The cold wave is extending and southwards and temperature has fallen in Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the north of the Peninsula. Extremely low temperatures persist in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. The unsettled conditions noticed in the Persian Gulf the other day are advancing eastwards and have caused moderate cloud in Sind and Baluchistan.

Dry weather is likely to continue except possibly for a few showers in Baluchistan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th February, 1920.

The disturbance over the Punjab yesterday has passed into the western Himalayas and given nearly general snow in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills with a few falls of rain in the plains of the north Punjab and of the west of the United Provinces. Information is wanting from Kashmir. Rainfall has occurred also at a few stations in northeast India and Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Silchar, Cherrapunji half an inch; Dinajpur, Purnea a quarter; Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Chakrata a half; Simla three-quarters; Murree a half; Masulipatam a quarter.

The cold wave has caused a rapid fall of temperature in Rajputana and Gujarat and very low temperatures persist in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH FEB. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: at 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	67.4	46.0	80	1.72	8.02	+0.26
Do. (6.b)	65.0	51.4	85	--	6.31	+2.27
Jask	66.0	48.1	62	--	3.33	+2.71
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	69.8	59.8	51	--	0.71	—1.58
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	65.4	35.5	78	--	1.98	+1.12
Rawalpindi	50.0	37.2	90	--	4.77	+0.30
Lahore	58.	34.2	93	--	2.64	+0.82
Hissar	57.	30.2	79	--	1.62	+0.49
Ambala	57.	33.4	89	--	2.85	+0.17
Delhi	60.	38.0	59	--	1.36	—0.45
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	65.8	37.2	84	--	1.75	+0.66
Mainpuri	69.	38.	80	--	1.23	—0.38
Jhansi	2	2	84	--	0.77	—0.24
Cawnpore	74.	43.	64	--	1.04	—0.35
Allahabad	7	1.5	64	--	0.47	—1.04
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	62.1	2.6	45	--	0.71	+0.08
Karachi	64.	3.8	89	--	0.22	—0.85
Ajmer	58.	9	55	--	2.15	—1.33
Jalpur	61.	33.	43	--	2.08	+1.15
Kotah	7.	0.	31	--	1.77	+1.10
Mount Abu	50.	36.	22	--	0.03	—0.69
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	65.	33.	69	--	0.	—0.39
Dwarka	64.	48.	80	--	0.53	+0.34
Veraval	71.	58.	80	--	0.51	+0.07
Rajkot	79.	42.	3	--	3.05	+1.69
Bhavnagar Para	74.	39.	45	--	2.54	+1.25
Surat	82.	51.	43	--	3.78	+2.43
Ahmedabad	72.	45.	43	--	1.13	+0.11
Deesa	31	2.	14	--	0.03	—0.30
Neemuch	64.	31.	51	--	3.07	+2.47
Indore	71.	37.	21	--	4.89	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	74.	47.	49	--	1.06	—0.59
Saugor	72.	41.	26	--	0.69	—0.89
Hosangabad	74.	44.	28	--	3.68	+2.31
Khandwa	76.	40.	41	--	6.60	+5.56
Akola	82.	47.	35	--	1.71	+0.88
Amraoti	81.	50.	40	--	3.91	+1.38
Nagpur	81.	46.	41	--	0.83	—0.91
Chanda	3	55.	58	--	1.10	—0.14
Raipur	82.	39.	42	--	0	—1.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	77.	62.	49	--	1.32	+0.64
Ratnagiri	1.	68.	75	--	0.73	—0.19
Marmagoa	82.	68.	81	--	3.91	+2.79
Karwar	84.	66.	92	--	3.11	+1.09
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.	40.	41	--	1.82	+0.87
Ahmednagar	84.	45.	19	--	4.13	+2.84
Poona	81.	49.	69	--	2.53	+1.40
Sholapur	85.	56.	33	--	2.79	+1.37
Bijapur	84.	60.	3	--	2.49	+1.39
Belgaum	80.	57.	60	--	3.57	+0.68
Aurangabad	80.	48.	18	--	3.14	+1.00
Hiyanabad(Indur)	81.	56.	49	--	1.77	+0.05
Hyderabd	85.	61.	52	--	6.91	+7.71
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.	71.	71	--	9.21	+9.79
Calicut	87.	73.	68	--	19.42	+13.09
Cochin	90.	76.	73	--	19.60	+10.91
Colombo	86.	72.	66	0.01	20.25	—1.87
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.	72.	91	--	11.78	+5.42
Bellary	93.	68.	32	--	6.31	+4.05
Cuddapah	93.	70.	31	--	9.65	+4.55
Madras	88.	72.	85	--	25.84	+4.46
Bangalore	8	4	6.0	8	--	7.02
Coimbatore	91	68.	6	81	--	6.81
Trichinopoly	9	2	2.5	64	--	21.96
Nagapatam	85	74.	0	82	--	33.45

ARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th February, 1920 was 30.187 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it coming gives.

TAILORS
FOR
H'GH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Specialities:—
Children's Frocks, Lingerie and Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

The Very Old Whisky.

ClubBlend

in Square Bottles,

WITH THE

OLD LAMP TRADE MARK.

Buy a Sample Bottle
and compare it with any other
at a higher price.



MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.

COGNAC BRANDY.

Used by ROYALTY

Since

1738

Can be had of all dealers.

Sole Agents:

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co

BOMBAY.

Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,

Princess Dock, Bombay.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark.

Purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0 Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4

FRESH LOT OF

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

BISCUITS

AND

Morton's Provisions

HAVE ARRIVED.

Please apply—

For Special Quotations —

Bilimoria & Co.

Wholesale Chemists, Druggists,
Provision & General Merchants,
Chapsee Building: Princess Street,
BOMBAY-2.

OLD & FAMOUS

Electro-Platers

THE

Parsi Electro-Plating Works

40—42, Picket Road, Kalbadevi,

BOMBAY.



The Rajah

as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only



Established 1889 Over 38 Years

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb Rs. 30

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta

Don't Be Puzzled

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

15/3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar,

P. O. CALCUTTA.

Dear Sir

As one very closely concerned in the Cinema Trade, I crave your permission to address few, but very urgent lines to you, and trust they will receive your immediate and careful attention.

Of course, you must have by this time heard a great deal of the name and fame of the monumental and colossal Production Shakuntala manufactured by the celebrated Oriental Film Manuf. Coy. and directed by the renowned Mr. Suchet Singh. This wonderful Super-Drama in 7 Reels has beaten all past records of the most successful Films screened in Bombay and elsewhere. At the West End Cinema, Bombay, where the classic Film of Indian Mythology was screened recently, the Booking Offices showed unprecedented results and for forty consecutive Shows, the House had to be closed fifteen minutes before time. Saakuntala produced by the Oriental Film Company and controlled by me is the First Original Picture of that name, which has won golden opinions all round, and has achieved an undying reputation for beautiful, steady and clear Photography, superb Staging, excellent Acting, and chronological accuracy. It is the one unique Picture that has taken Bombay by surprise, and is the only one Film which proud to have the eminent American Star Miss Dorothy Kingdon featuring there as the Heroine and the celebrated Miss Gohar Jan of Calcutta herself enacting an important role.

In case you contemplate booking this pre-eminently magnificent Master-piece, I think it imperative that you should be properly warned against the possibility of your mixing up this great and glorious Master Film with other spurious imitations. In order that you may not be led into any such mistake. emphatically request you to see prior to your Booking, that you go in for the Original and unrivalled Shakuntala by the Oriental Film Manufacturing Company, only, and the Film in which alone Miss Kingdon of America and Miss Gohar Jan of Calcutta are starred You might do well in that case to put yourself in direct communication with me and shall be delighted to furnish any particulars you may require. I may mention that I have secured sole right for India, Burma and Ceylon, and my Firm is known here and all over India by the title of the Watson Film Hiring Company, New Churny Road opposit the Cama Baug, Bombay.

Yours faithfully,

PROPRIETOR,

The Watson Film Hiring Company.

(Advt.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 3rd.

		Sales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian Imports		100
Mid. American Spot		2 86
Egyptian F.G.F.		81 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	March	35 75
	May	33 78
	July	31 87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	34 76
	Oct.	29.66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 3rd

Months	To-day's price.
Feb.	26 06—34
Mar.	25 78—15
April	25 2?— 6
May	24 66— 4
June	24.20 Unchgd
July	23 10+ 6
August	22 76+11
Sept.	22.43+17
Oct.	21 63 17
Nov.	21.26+18
Dec.	20.78+17
Jan.	20.43+17

Figures:—Near positions easy—Distant.
Steady:—[illegible] easier with Limited demand.
Little demand:—Manchester Market. Quiet & unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd

M. G. Bengal Good		17.58
,, ,, Fully Good		18 00
,, ,, Fine		18 25
No. 1 Oomras Good		20.35
,, ,, Fully Good		21 10
,, ,, Fine		21 35
Broach Good		24 10
,, ,, Fully Good		24 35
,, ,, Fine		24.60

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 516½ for Fully Good Broach April-May and quickly declined to Rs. 507 on free offerings and little buying power. The price then improved to Rs. 510 and remained steady for a time, but further free selling caused a drop to Rs. 502, after which there was a recovery to Rs. 508½. The market was nervous, and fears of a further rise in exchange, and dearer money, had a depressing effect. At about 3-30 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 505, Fine Oomras March Rs. 390 and May Rs. 394; Bengal May nominal Rs. 328. The bazaar closed at Rs. 504½ for Broach. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 504, advanced to Rs. 506, and closed as under.

Ready cotton was dull with little doing.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		510
Fully Good Bengal	March		318
,,	May		328
Fine Oomras	March		393
,,	May		396

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Feb. 1920.

Cotton	16 719	bales
Wheat	7,484	Qrs.
Linseed	6 6	,,
Rapeseed	3 373	,,
Bingallyseed	4 129	,,
Poppyseed	54	,,
Groundnuts	3,183	,,
Castorseed	42	,,
Rice	1,220	,,
Myrabollams	3 941	,,
Cottonseed	11,769	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,214	,,
Jowar	1,913	,,
Tur	Nil	
Wastav	114	,,
Bajree	2,765	,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb 7th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 7 7 8
Bank Demand	2 7 15/ 6
Doc Acceptance 8m/s	2 8 1/4
Fcs Demand	586
American Dolls	225
Hongkong ,,	22
Shanghai	3/6
Japan ,,	110½
Singapore	91

Market Steady.

CHEMICLS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Fair activity is reported in the Chemicals Market. Inquiries from up-country for various heavy chemicals and dyeing chemicals have been coming in. Also several indents are booked for various chemicals, which are shortly expected in the Bombay Harbour.

Very recently the following chemicals were offered by Home friends for early shipments. Calcium-chloride is offered at £7-12-0 f. o. b. Liverpool; English Magnesium chloride is available at £19 per ton f. o. b. English port. The indent quotations for best bichromate of potash are shl. 1/5d. per lb. f. o. b. and for bichromate of soda 9d. per lb. zinc chloride in iron drums is offered at nearly £49 C.I.F Indian port, these prices of zinc chloride are comparatively higher than those prevailing in Bombay, since, the Home quotation is £48 per ton which at the present exchange goes to nearly Rs. 20 per cent. Bleaching powder is now available from England, and as reported by English merchants the shipping difficulties which had abnormally increased in

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 26

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/7 7/8 2/8.
D. D. on London, 2/7 15/16 2/8 1/16.
Credit 3 Mos, 2/9 1/2.
D. D. buying London, 2/9.
D. D. on France, 690.
Credit 3 Mos. 720
T. T. on Japan, 108.
60 D/St Japan, 96
D. D. on Hongkong, 221.
D. D. on Shanghai, 355.
D. D. on Singapore, 90.
D. D. on New York, 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22, 99/12.
4½ per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 60.

4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 70
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 68.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent Municipal Tans, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was very quiet owing to money tightness and bulls clearing out freely.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Ahd. Advance 2260, By. Uniteds 1710, By. Cotton 1185, By. Dyeing 3100, Century 1100, Central India 3385, Coorla 2000, Colaba 2929, Crescent 532/8, Currimbhoy 1045, David 1285, Fazulbhoy 1440, Finlay 1090, Ind. Malwa 570, Kastoorchand 2000N, Kohinoor 3160, Pearls 1060, Shapurji 400, Simplex 1160, Swadeshi 3900, Swan 1190 By. Burma 935, Bt. Burma Petro 25 xr. By. Tramway 1375, Bv Steam 575, Katni Ord 355, Katni Defd 1770, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Bank 59, Tata Ord 212/8, Tata Defd 1047/8, Tata Hydro: 1315, Tata Oil 595 N, New India Insurance 44/8 pre, Scindia Steam 22/8 pre.

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Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite [illegible]
[illegible]ite Green P Powder
arine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, B Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
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Safranine BS, BS.cConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G, G Con
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Thionone Dark Brown M
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Alizarine Red [illegible] Paste
Anthracene Blue SP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black [illegible], GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, M, 2B, 3G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON

FIRST DAY: BIG MEETING.

ROUBAIX AND BRENDON DEAD-HEATED IN BOMBAY CITY PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The widespead and serious labour troubles that Bombay experienced throughout the month of January seriously interfered with the Bombay Racing season. For more than a month it was not possible to hold a single extra meeting and as the season already well advanced it is fortunate that the strike ended in time to enable the racing authorities to hold the first day of the big meet according to the scheduled time. The racing authorities deserve the sympathy of the public for the great troubles they have experienced and as last year they had the same trouble it is to be hoped that we have heard the last of labour difficulties during the racing season. A large attendance was present at Mahalaxmi yesterday. The weather was pleasant, but unfortunately a smoke nuisance put many in great discomfort. For a long time the whole place was envelopped in an irritating cloud of white smoke and it was only when the breeze veered that the curtain of smoke was lifted. If the fire that caused the smoke was accidental then it is to be regretted that it took place; but if it was not, one hopes that the authorities who allowed it will have a little more regard for the public on a race day.

A programme of seven events was gone through during the afternoon. With the exception of the Importers' Plate and the Bombay City Plate large fields were the order of they day. The proceedings started with the Fort Plate of 1 mile for Horses in the 3rd Division. This was a High Weight handicap in which Treddle carried the top weight which was 9/7 and Goutry 6/7 the bottom weight. Three or four candidates were well-fancied in this race, mostly performers who have just come from Calcutta. Of these, Mametz, Lady Myra and Greig were well spoken of. There were many however, who preferred Treddle though he carried the top weight. He did flatter his supporters till near home where he was smartly collared by Lady Myra who justified her Calcutta reputation as a fast performer. Mometz, placed fourth—Lupinus ran prominently till the end.

The Dealers' Plate which followed was a mile race for Arabs. It was M.A., with penalties. In this race Collingwood, who carried 9/8 was considered the greatest certainty of the day. It was announced that he had given one of the best gallops ever given by Arab horses and the public accordingly went plump on him. The field was large as it was composed mostly of third class Arabs. Krushan, who won the race in a canter, gave the field absolutely no chance, as he made the running, in his usual style from start to finish. He was not expected to last more than six furlongs, but great was the surprise when he was seen entering the straight, lengths ahead with every promise of lasting comfortably till the end which he did. His victory was not a popular one as the majority was on Collingwood. This race which was a terms race for Arabs was in reality no terms race at all as the chances of the first class animals were completely spoilt by a large field of Arabs in the third Division who generally cannot win in their own class. I met an owner who bitterly complained about this.

The Importers' Plate was the most uninteresting event of the day. Misoi Lall beat Gipsy's Advice. An objection was overruled.

The Innovation Plate again proved the uncertainty of racing when another hot favourite Quarryman, was badly defeated He was considered invincible in this race; Verge being the only one who was thought likely to trouble him. Poignant won in convincing style and Quarryman was a bad fourth.

Only seven started in the big event of the day, the Bombay City Plate. The presence of Roubaix, the winner of the King Emperor's Plate, scared most competitors away. Roubaix had not the easy time he was expected to have, as Brendon, from the start, showed that he meant business. When Roubaix found that out, it was too late as Brendon was already engaging the attention of the Judge. Roubaix was fortunate in placing his head in time alongside that of Brendon as he passed the post. This was the first dead heat of the day. The second being between Troston and Renneth in the Broome Plate of 5 furlongs.

The last race of the day was a six furlong event for Arab sprinters. Resident lasted to win by a head from Warminster after an exciting finish.

It must have been remarked by many that Mr. Langley the well known and popular English sportsman who owns many valuable horses, is no longer racing under the familiar *nom-de-plume* of Mr. Downs. I wonder whether it is as a protest against the exorbitant fee of Rs. 150 which the W.I.T.C. now charges for an assumed name during a racing season. Till recently the fee charged here was Rs. 30. One cannot understand the reason that has prompted the racing authorities to raise he fee five times its original value for an assumed name. In the case of changing a horse's name, the fee has also been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs.e 150. In this case, this is quite reasonable as the practice of frequently changing a horse's name, often on superstitious grounds was undoubtedly a nuisance and the W.I.T.C., in my opinion, is quite wise in trying to discourage by all means this habit. But what reasons they may have had in similarly raising the fee for an assumed name are beyond comprehension. To race under an assumed name is not an objectionable practice which needs be discouraged. Many owners all over the world, especially in England and Australia prefer to race under assumed names. This is universally regarded as a time-honoured custom. The W.I.T.C. surely would not like to be accused of rapacity; yet in trying to mulct Rs. 150 every racing season, if you please, from an owner for a privilege, he is quite entitled to, makes one wonder what else can be the object.

I hear that an Owners' and Trainers' Association has been formed here. It is high time that such a body should come into existence in such an important racing centre as Western India. I understand that all especially the trainers, are anxious to join. Some timid trainers, however, still hesitate as they dread the autocratic power of the W.I.T.C., who they are afraid, may object to their joining this Association. I do not believe that the Turf Club will object to such a thing. But some people are so used to live under autocratic sway in India that any movement towards independence gives them the goose skin.

Details:—

THE FOOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Thakurs Sripal Singh and Rajendra Singh's LADY MYRA, 7-8, Townsend .....
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's TREDDLE, 9-7, Barnett .....
Mr. T. Tejpal's GLASS ROCK, 7-13, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. T. M. Thadden's MAMETZ, 7-2, J. J. Meekings 4

Did not run:—Christmas Holiday, Symptones, Motor Wrop, Beggor Prince, High Life.

The Race:—This large field was sent away to a fair start when Glass Rock jumped out in front, almost carrying the field of its feet for the first half mile, she slowed near the 2nd furlong when Lupinus and Treddle came on the scene joining the leader near the turn, here Lupinus collapsed. Treddle Collared Glass Rock in the middle of the straight, making a dash for victory when Lady Myra splendidly ridden challenged on the outside, winning a fine race by 2 lengths, 2 lengths 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52; places Rs. 27 Rs 30 and Rs. 61/8.

2nd paid:—Win Rs. 79; places Rs. 22/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 30.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Heath's KRUSHAN, 8-6, J. Flynn 1
Mr. R. H. Gahogan's DOWLAT, 8-3, Ringstead .....
Dr. S. V. Khandalker's PALADIN, 7-13 Buckley .....
Mr. M. Goculdass's CHIEFTAIN, 8-3, Townsend .....

Did not ran:—Earl, Anaiza, Red Cross, Dublin.

The Race:—When the barrier rose Balloon, and Anscious looked prominent for a short time with Dowlat and Krushan near by, at the 3 furlong Balloon retired, Anscious followed suit, soon after, Krushan then assumed command and running at the head of the field in his great style, won from pillar to post by 2½ lengths, in front of the stands Dowlat made a feeble effort with Paladin making a late run, 2 lengths, neck.

Time:—1 min. 50 1/5.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64/8; places Rs. 25, Rs. 110/8, and Rs. 220/8.

2nd paid:—Win. Rs. 46/8; places Rs. 13/8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 64.

Traine.:—T. Ferguson Jur.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. T. M. Thadden's MISRI LAL, 8-5, Ruiz. 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-0, Purtoosingh .....
Mr M. Goculass's SILVER SAINT, 9-3, Huxley 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 7-5, Northmore 4

Did not run:—Ballogntobin, Cyanite, Plaxtol.

The Race:—They raced level till the 7 furlongs post when they scattered for a while with Misri Lal, Gipsy's Advice and Dunskey prominent, they were bunched up at the turn once again with Misri Lal on the rails and Gipsy's Advice on the outside, the pair fought a desperate finish in front of the stands, Misri Lal staying the vigourous challenge of Gipsy's Advice by ½ length, 1 length, 1 length.

Tote paid:—Win. Rs. 27; places Rs. 17, and Rs. 23.

2nd paid:—Win. Rs. 16; places Rs. 8, and Rs. 10.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Snr.).

Objection against the winner was overruled.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's POIGNANT, 9-6, Barnett 1
Mr. T. M. Thadden's PASTIME, 7-7, J. Meekings 2
Messrs. A. S. Mooloobhoy and Pine's CRESSET, 8-4, Harrison 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s QUARRYMAN, 9-12, Brown 4

Did not run:—Charcoal, Waynflete, Salandra, Resilience.

The Race:—It was a miserable start for such a big race, Tagamor got on best and led for a few paces, when Cresset took up the running and brought the field into the straight at a smart pace, Poignant and Pastime gave chase to the leader, passing him near the stands, Poignant won handsomely by a length, from Pastime ½ length, ¼ length, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55; places Rs. 19. Rs. 31 and Rs. 32.

2nd paid:—Win Rs. 27/8; places Rs. 9, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—Shaik Esmail.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass's ROUBOIX, 9-7, Huxley 1*
Mr. Frank's BRENDON, 7-7, Morris 1*
Mr. Pine's DERSINGHAM, 9-0, Harrison
Mr. A. Hope's SENPORISON, 8-2, Rose ...

*Dead Heat.

The Race:—They were sent to a level start and immediately Brendan cracked the pace followed by Silver Trust. After a couple of furlongs Silver Trust retired and Senparison joined the leader who then seemed to slacken his pace. At the fourth furlong both fought to get the lead, but at the bend Senparison gave it up. Dersingham now challenged but Brendan went strong and appeared the winner till Roubaix, who was now lying a bad third, challenged. A tremendous finish now ensued with Brendan who was at the rails. Roubaix, who seemed to have tried a little too late, could not beat Brendan who just lasted to dead heat with Roubaix. Dersingham ½ length behind.

Time:—2 mins. 9 1/3 secs.

1st Totalizator paid Rs. 10 Win on Roubaix and Rs. 16; place Rs. 110. Win on Brendan and Rs. 53 place.

2nd Enclosure Rs. 5 on Roubaix, Rs. 39 on Brendan for Win; Rs. 7 place on Roubaix and Rs. 21 place on Brendan.

Trainers:—D. Greenolgh and J. Robinson.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

Messrs. J. H. Crawford and G. E. D. Langley's TROSTAU, 8-11, Barnett 1*
Messrs. Hasting's and Guthrie's RENETTE, 7-8, J. R. Flynn 1*
Mr. T. Tejpal's EXPLOSIVE, 7-5, Purtoosingh 3
Mrs. Fleetwood's WHITE SIMON, 8-12, Easton 4

Did not run:—Caraway, Ampanda, Lucky Queen, Jack Firth, South Star.

The Race:—As soon as they were released Explosive took command of the held followed by White Simon, Explosive kept in front till near home when he was collared by Trostau, Renette who was lying third challenged vigorously passed Explosive but could not pass. Trostau with whom she dead-hearted on the post. Explosive finished ½ length behind the dead heaters.

1st Tote paid Win on Trostau Rs. 27; places Rs. 24, and Rs. 18, Expdosive Renette Rs. 53, places Rs. 26 and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote paid Win Trostan Rs. 28; places Rs. 16/8 Renette Rs. 38, Rs. 13/8, and Rs. 8/8.

Trainers:—Shaik Ismail and A. Templeman.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 8-2, McPherson .....
Mr. Noble's WARMINISTER, 8-9, Longhurst .....
Mr. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's ALLADIN, 7-3, Northmore .....
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 9-5, Brown .....

Did not run:—Dartmoor, Gazal, Young Majub, Defender, Batleaxe, All Joy.

The Race:—From a fair start Bhookhri was the first to shoot out closely followed by Four Aces and Tit Bits; they raced in this order till the 2 furlongs, where Tit Bits assumed the lead. Resident was then lying fifth. In the straight Resident was seen to travel very fast and was soon ahead of the field. He was then challenged by Warminster. Who fought out a grand finish but could not overtake the leader who lasted to win by a head, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 24 2/5 secs.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SOME OBVIOUS WEAKNESSES.

VALUE OF VOLLEYING.

(BY LEG-BEFORE.)

At the time of writing the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships have gone sufficiently far enough to speak of the play even though it may have been difficult to see much of the play of any two or three individuals unless others were neglected. The mixed doubles have not started yet but practically the singles and the doubles are reduced to eight competing players in each event and by the time these lines appear in print, the semi-finals in both competitions some experienced players—it is even possible to find out a good deal about an opponent's play in a few minutes.

What is missing in the general run of the lawn tennis during the week has been the comparative absence of volleying. This continual base line play is so tiring in its monotony. All players should ever keep in mind the knowledge that most players do not like to be volleyed. It puts them off their game. Great players will tell you to volley "all the time". The man who carries out this exhortation will observe that the opponent will "have a go for a shot" What happens when a player is in a volleying position? The opponent has either to make a passing shot or else a lob and both are risks.

Of course the player who hits the ball low over the net, like Ranga Rao and L. S. Deane, for instance, and in addition utilises the angles of the court must be treated very warily by the volleyer. The general weakness in an opponent is on his backhand and when a player can get a fairly good length ball on the wing, then is the time to follow up to the net quickly and decisively. There is too much hesitation with some players. Instead of going right up to the net they falter in the vicinity of the service line.

There is the lob as a means of defence but there is no need to be alarmed about lobs. If the lobber wins half as many strokes as he loses by lobbing, well that lobber must be a real "snorter" or else the other player needs a great deal of practice in his treatment of the lob, Lobs should usually be "smashed." We frequently hear of a player's overhead "smash" spoken of as weak. A smash should never be called weak If the player only pats the lob he should not have his stroke dignified by the name of smash, even if qualified by the word weak. Players of championship class should treat all lobs alike. Even when standing outside the service line, a resonant "pong" of the racquet should be heard but this hat, pat, pat, of lobs is not championship play.

In a single, the lob is a very useful shot to use just occassionally but it is essentially defensive and consistent lobbing in a single hardly ever pays. As I have said before, if it should there is something radically wrong with the smash. The lob in doubles is much more useful because then there are two players covering the court. It is comparatively easy to smash out of one's opponent's reach in a single but to steer the ball clear of two active opponents in a double is quite a different propotion. It is much better to risk being lobbed and get in close to the net. If your opponent lobs without variation, it is easy and simple to anticipate him. And let it be remembered that the closer the volleyer gets to the net, the easier it is to volley and the greater is the chance of miss hits, and they have not been infrequent during the matches on the Queen's Road Courts this week, coming off.

In ordinary lawn-tennis as apart from good lawn anent play and championships, many are content to get the ball over the net. That is a good beginning but during the week there should have been less of that character of play than we saw. It invariably happens that a player has a favourite direction for his passing stroke. Take a back hand stroke for example. A player may very often be able to get in a very good cross-court stroke, that is, hitting from his back hand corner to his opponent's back hand corner. Suppose he is forced to hit down the line, probably a wild inaccurate shot will result, and when the player comes right up to the net, this down the line shot is forced.

I may be excused for what almost amounts to preaching a homily, but one whose lawn tennis days are over and who now just watches closely and critically, sees more than actual players. I am referring to weaknesses which have been obvious during the week but some players—a few—can be copied as experts. Some players have shown their ability to execute the back hand stroke down the line and across court with equal facility but only one in a hundred is equally at home with back hand and forehand. When there is a weaker side players should play a good length ball to that side and follow into the volleying position, right up close, really close to the net. Another thing to do is to anticipate the favourite stroke of a player and to take up one's position accordingly. It is easy to think this out and if only players would think, while playing, lawn tennis in Bombay would generally improve. A stroke, when forced, is strange to the striker and it lacks confidence.

The matter of service is one which would fill a page were I to start on it. It is surprising that the American serve is not exploited for "tivisty" services always give trouble and if the reverse twist could only be developed so that the ball kicked a couple of feet to the forehand, just like the leg-break in bowling, the ball would be more difficult to return. Rajaram Morarji has the idea and he would do well to practice at it hard. It is tiring but effective. Many servers have bashed their fresh ball as hard as possible with no idea whatsoever where the ball is going and then the second balls is served just to crawl over the net. Deane's service is the best and his second is very little different from his first.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.



Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Brendon in the Bombay City Plate who dead-heated with Roubaix.



Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Third Race—Missri Lal leading.

1st Enclose:—Win. Rs. 106/8; places Rs. 34/8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 68/8.

2nd Enclose:—Win Rs. 85; places Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 28.

Trainer:—A. M. Shanlon.

CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS

SOME SEMI-FINALS REACHED.

There was a big attendance on the Queen's Road Courts yesterday wwhen the following malches were decided:—

. D. Ranga Rao and Maharaja Shri Kumar Vijayarajee Saheb of Kutch beal Dr. Jeejeebhoy and Capo A. H. Fyzee I.M.S., —3, 4—6, 6—2.

Capt. J. Matthews and C. P. Suttherby. beat M.D. Petitt and N. V. Vakharia 12—10, 4—6, 6—4.

M. Burn and E. Harwood beat S. B. Modi and Syed Hasan 6—1, 6—1.

A. A. Fyzee and R. A. Wagle beat L. S. Deane and E. Annett 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

S. Komamura beat R. Morarji 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played on Monday, 9th February:—

Court 1.—Lady Tata and Deaur v Mr. and Mrs Cocke at 6 p.m.

Court 2.—Mrs. Judal and A. Fyzee v Mr. Race Kohlhoff at 5 p.m.

Court 4.—Mrs. Row and Dr. Fyzee v Miss Hyam and Syed Hasan, at 5 p.m.

Court 5.—Burns and Harwood v Morarji and Fakudah, at 5 p.m.

Court 6.—Mrs. Nelson and Fox v Mrs. Dibbs and Annett, at 5 p.m.

Court 2.—U. D. Rangarao v J. Mathews, at 4.15 p.m.

One will not complain of the comparative smallness of entries this year. If there had been even fewer, it would not have mattered much. What is wanted is quality and it seems to me that the standard of play is not as high as in recent years. There may not be as much lawn tennis played now-a-days for at the present time it is an expensive game to play. The cost of lawn tennis gear has increased—balls and lawn tennis racquets which are used so much being far in excess of the cost of a few seasons ago.

I was speaking to a promising player during the championships and he told me that he felt he was handicapped in Bombay because from where he came, a set of lawn tennis balls had to last a whole week but here in these championship games new balls are being continually supplied and they appeared strange to this player. So I should think. It is not everybody who can afford a matter of thirty-five rupees, every now and then for a new lawn tennis racquet. I think these matters have conspired towards the disparity in the number of entries and also in the standard of play.

Lawn tennis is more than a game—just for practice—as so many think it to be. It is a game requiring very much hard and constant practice and studious observance of all possibilities. It should be natural for a player to study the play of an opponent, and yet there are some players who would never be able to "take in" an opponent in ten years. With an experienced player—where only gentlemen play will just about have been, reached.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Home Department:—Major R. M. Jacob 130th Baluchis is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Mr. H. K. Batten, I.C.S., officiates as Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces vice Sir H. Drake Brockman on leace.

Revenue Department:—Sir John Wood and Mr. M. F. Cauntlett becomes members Board of Management, Famine Trust.

Lt.-Col. C. P. Gunter officiates as Superintendent Survey of India.

Foreign and Polftical Department:—Major N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S., is posted as civil surgeon, Hazara.

Lt.-Col. R. L. Kinnison is posted as resident Nepal.

Commerce Department.—Mr. P. W. Chavda Varkar, Assistant Collector of Customs transferred to Bombay and Mr. A. H. Lloyd re-posted to Bengal, Mr. J. R. T. Bell C.S., is confirmed as Post Master-General, grade.

Railway Department:—Mr. H. N. L. has been appointed Assistant Mining Engineer N.-W. Railway.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Fritchley's Lecture on "The Housing problem in Bombay practically considered," Servants of India Society's rooms.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Inspection of Port Trust Works by the Chairman and Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Annual Business Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 5-30 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presiding.

WEDNESDAY, Feb.

Mail steamer Nevasa expected to arrive in Bombay, 6 a.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battaion (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Servants' of India Society's rooms, when Mr. E. W. Fritchley will deliver a lecture on "The Housing problem in Bombay practically considered".

YOUNG CITIZENS' COUNCIL.

This Council, which proposes to be representative of the whole class of young citizens—(20 to 35, and past student age)—is organised with a view to work for the general welfare of all the young citizens, to obtain a due amount of rational knowledge, and take a rational part in arranging the general conditions of their life.

RICE POSITION FOR JANUARY 1920.

A Press Note by Government of Bombay Revenue Department Civil Supplies Branch states:—

During the month of January 16427 tons of rice arrived in Bombay for Bombay Presidency including Bombay City. The total amount distributed to the Districts and Hyderabad State came to 10368 tons; out of this 3375 tons were distributed to Hydedabad State. The Hyderabad State agents declined to accept Brokens in many cases.

The demand for Burma rice was keen, but owing to short supplies, Districts could not be supplied with their proper requirements.

The system of giving numerous licenses recommended by Collectors and States Officers was discontinued in the middle of January 1920 and the District Officers were requested to apoint at most two agents per taluka and at most two agents for towns having a population of 25,000. For cities like Ahmedabad, Poona, etc., a greater number of agents have been allowed. The system appears to be working well.

The import and handling of rice was lately done by the Rice Merchants Association for uncountry, but this work has now been transferred to the seven firms of last year and the future share of the Rice Merchants Association has been allotted to Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. as agents of the Rice Merchants Association, for purchase import and distribution. It is therefore expected that district agents will get their proper supplies and qualities more promptly when the rice arries in Bombay.

8175 tons of Rangoon rice were distributed by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons during the month for consumption in Bombay City.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at Annas throughout India at the following Stations:—

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FRAWLEY'S SATURDAY'S PLAY.

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."

"The Man Who Came Back" started out from New York City wandered to San Francisco and subsequently found himself in the darkest depths of Shanghai. We don't know just how long it took him to get to the far thest East, but it was long enough for Him to suffer the totures of the damned in his rapid descent to Hell. In his journey he met a girl with whom he fell in love, and also gained her devotion, but his proposition almost destroyed her faith in goodness and she, too, went down and down until she met her man in an opium den. They had tasted all the transient joys of badness, and in Shanghai we find them like the Prodigal ready to "fill their bellies with the husks that the swine did eat."

But the man had not lost all sense of goodness. A chance word from a dope maniac called him to his real self and after attempting to murder his loved one to save her soul from absolute destruction he called her back and they both started the long upward climb, filled with temptations and disappointments, to respectability. They won out and got back to the old home where the father, following the Biblical story, fall on their necks and blessed them, leaving all the kissing to the reunited lovers.

"The Man Who Came Back" is a big and powerful play in which the author shows pretty conclusively that he has known what it is to pass through the paths of sorrow and agony to the land of peace.

Mr. Albert Morrison played the part of Henry Potte the "Man Who Came Back". He has done many fine things here, he was good in "Scandal", but in the play under notice he achieved a masterpiece of acting. In the very first scene he has a strong passage with his father and shows a little of the tensity that is called for in the part and from this he carries on until he simply wrings the emotions of the audience with his portrayal, a powerful piece of acting upon which the player is to be heartily congratulated.

Miss Vera Doria as Marcelle at once got the sympathies of the house and, by some really good acting, sustained the effect until the very last. She made a success, and was able to make the most difficult situations real and the strongest events convincing. Her Marcelle will be remembered as one of her big characters.

T. Daniel Frawley in the part of Thomas Potter was a distinct character and the house loved him from the moment he appeared. Homer Barton as the English dude, who turns out to be just a detective, proved to be most acceptable both in comedy and dramatic situations. Miss Leslie Virden was a charming Mrs. Gaynes but she is always good, especially, when she has a part where sympathy is the keynote.

There was a very, very big house and the reception of the play and of the principals was something to be remembered. There should be an overflowing house to-night. It is drama really—and perhaps the merest soupcon of melodrama.

CAHILL-BROOKE CONCERT.

A Bombay audience usually conducts itself in decorous fashion, but it quite forgot its wonted decorum on Saturday night, at the Gymkhana Club, and enthusiastic cheers mingled with the outburst of applause, when Mr. Edward Cahill, the talented Australian pianist, finished his second number. Mr. Cahill was down for four members, but he was obliged to play two and three encores after every appearance, before the concert was allowed to proceed. "Trinity Chimes" was such an unusual performance that it darely brought down the house. In this number the ringing of bells is so wonderfully simulated that it is difficult to believe one is not listening to their actual chiming. Mr. George Brooke, who has a fine platform appearance, possesses a voice of true tenor quality, wih a wide range, and has the faculty of imparting to every song he sings that touch of emotion, which makes it effective to the hearer. His singing of "Angles Guard Thee" was remarkable for the limpid quality of tone and the suave phrasing. Miss Josie Westaway, the soprano of the company, makes a delightful third in this Trio of artists. Her duets with Mr. Brooke were a feature of the programme, the audience recalling them again and again. The Royal Opera House have secured the Cahill-Brooke Company for this week to give two concerts daily in conjunction with special cinema presentation. The film now being shown is the three part comedy, "Right of Way Casey."

"RIGHT OF WAY CASEY."

Casey is a traffic cop and favours pretty girls. Traffic halts for them until they are ready to cross, but the old spinsters have to wait. He is in love with the same girl that sergeant his superior officer is in love with, and the sergeant catches Casey spooning while on the job, and sends him to report to the Captain.

Casey is then sent to the suburbs of the city, where he capture two crooks who are under the protection of his rival, the surgeant. On marching them to the stations, where the sergeant is present, the captain there and then re-instate Casey to his former post as a regard for his capture of the crooks. The sergeant plots with the crooks, and allow them to escape, on their promise to get Casey out of the way. The next day the crooks make good and knocking Casey out, put him in sack and start him on a journey in a freight car.

The car arrives at a small Western town, where a gang have chased the sheriff out of the town. Casey crawls out, but his mind has been affected by the blow, and then he starts to direct the traffic on the Western street and bawls out the cow boys for not obeying his orders. They begin to think he is crazy but that night Casey is on his watch, and sees the gang who are robbing the bank, and become the idol of the town. Meanwhile, the sergeant has told the girl that Casey is dead and pursuades her to marry him. The two crooks make a big haul and after dividing this with the sergeant, they decide to blow the town for a time.

The arrive by chance at the same town, and are recognized by Casey. The recognition restores his memory. Accordingly he throws up his new job as sheriff and starts back to the city with them.

Casey hears that the sergeant is at that minute, being married to his girl. He rushes to her house, and breaks in time to act as substitute bridegroom.

S. KASTURIRANGA AIYANGAR.



THE EDITOR OF "THE HINDU."

Whose sixtieth birthday celebrated recently was made the occasion for presenting to him a public address:

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BARRISTER.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The complaint of Mr. Rustomji, Bar-at-law against thirteen members of the Lahore High Court the Bar Association (barristers and vakils) for alleged assault came on for preliminary investigation before Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, on Wednesday. Complainant represented by Mr. Carder Road, Bar-at-law, produced his evidence in support of his allegations made in the complaint. After the librarian of the High Court Bar Association and Messrs. Rali and Abdul Ghani, barristers had given statements counsel for Mr. Rustomji suggested to the court that persons complained against should be called in order to ascertain facts. The Magistrate said that it was for Mr. Rustomji to depose as to the names of persons who actually struck him. Counsel said that all persons who could give evidence for Mr. Rustomji had been put in as accused. The Magistrate said that supposing something was thrown at somebody, was it reasonable that the person who was struck should complain against all persons who were standing by? Was it not for him to find out who was his actual assailant?

Mr. Rustomji at this stage exclaimed that all Indian members were against him. Because he held certain political views all had combined against him.

NO LEGAL PROOF.

Counsel for Mr. Rustomji said that it came to this, if all persons were out in as accused then actual assailants were not to be found out.

The Magistrate said that it was not the business of the court to usurp the prerogative of the police or of the complainant. It was not required of a court to obtain information for the complainant. The court further said that morally it was convinced that coals were thrown at Mr. Rustomji, but it had no legal proof as to who threw it. The offence was a non-cognizable one and the Court could not go further than hold a preliminary enquiry.

At this stage Mr. Fazli Hussain President the High Court Bar Association, entered the court and gave his statement. The Magistrate then asked the counsel for Mr. Rustomji whether he could not leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Fazli Hussain. Mr. Fazli Hussan said he would be pleased if he could bring about a reconciliation but the institution of the suit had made the situation rather difficult and the persons complained against seemed to be keen about the matter. It was absurd to suggest that 10 or 12 persons had conspired to throw coal at Mr. Rustomji. At most it might have been the action of one or two and the rest had nothing to do with it.

The case was adjourned until Saturday next when evidence of the last witness Mr. Jagar Nath, Vakil, will be heard.

THE ASSAULTED BARRISTER

LOSES HIS CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

To-day, Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, has dismissed the complaint preferred by Mr. K. J. Rustomji, Barrister, against a number of lawyers that they assaulted him at the Bar room of the Lahore High Court on account of his political views expressed in a letter to the "C. M. Gazette" In the course of his order, the Magistrate remarked: "I am convinced that pieces coal were thrown at the complainant, but is impossible on the evidence adduced to say which of the accused persons threw them."

[illegible] NIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though for some time past rumours were afloat about the impending return Mr. Horniman to Bombay, I was always sceptic about it until the publication of your London telegram the other day has completely confirmed my doubts. Let me explain why I doubted while so many seemed so unsophisticated as to rely on the honour, good faith, and so forth of the authorities who deported Mr. Horniman. To plain I never believe in any fair treatment as far as Mr. Horniman is concerned. He was the *bete noire* of the European community here, official and non-official, and as they have managed to get him out of the country they will strain their utmost to prevent him setting foot again in India. Here, India every thing depends on the question "Fur pean" environment, and as this environment is inimical to Mr. Horniman, nothing will alter the decision of those who are against him though Mr. Horniman may be innocent as a lamb. They had to invent some disingenous stories about soft nose bullets, free circulation of "The Chronicle" to English soldiers, which, every body knows, was a shameful invention and some other stories, to justify his deportation. The real cause of course, was his advocacy of the Indian cause in the teeth of his countrymen's opposition. Can any one forget the manner Mr. Horniman was treated by his countrymen here long before his deportation? They caluminiated him, shunned him and hated him, many even without knowing him. Do you really think that a community that could do such thing to a man who did not behave and think like the rest of its members will really tolerate the return of such a man in its midst? I have lived long enough in India to understand the mentality of the Europeans here and I for one do not believe that Mr. Horniman will receive fa treatment from most of them. It is useless expect the impossible from the class of peop who opposed him here. Few Europeans believe in fairplay here.—Yours etc.,

DIOGENES.

MR. HORNIMAN.

NATIONAL UNION'S REQUEST TO GOVERNOR.

The following resolution passed at meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union, held on the 6th instant under the presidency of Dr. Sathaye, has been forwarded to his Excellency: "That in view of the Royal Proclamation and the statement of Mr. Montague that "the matter rested entirely in the discretion of Sir George Lloyd the Bombay National Union earnestly requests his Excellency to remove all obstacles to Mr. Horniman's return to this country and earn the good wishes of the people by that statesmanlike act of justice.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat and Pandit Hriday nath Kunzru Members of the Moderate Deputation have arrived from England by the s.s. Khybar and will shortly address public meetings at Poona and Bombay on the Reforms and their work in England.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Owing to Sealdah Plate having been declared null and void on account of the paucity of entries and Belvedere Plate having been split into two divisions, we had a short card of six events in the majority of which the favourites or well backed favourites won After the Lucknow meeting it was expected that there would be a full attendence, but for some reason the number of people present in the enclosures and on the stands fell off considerably. In the Strand Plate there was an exciting finish, His Nibs and St. Nathey dead heating on the post. The riding of Seastream, who was on His Nibs and of Harrison who was on St. Nathey was commented upon. While the former apparently had eased his mount the latter delayed finishing little too late. Had St. Nathey tried earlier, he would surely have won. Again, if Seastream had not eased His Nibs. he would have won. Mr. Coningham had a slice of luck, as two of his horses, Feathered Wife and Tiepin, won. Flying Wing ran third and Aughnacloy fourth. Corryphee and Lovebird ran dadly. The biggest dividend paid by the totalisator was on Jim, a place, Rs. 128. The Kalighat Plate was won by Quartzite easily. He being at the nourishing odds Brandichoc had no difficulty in annexing Steeplechase, Goldgainer won the Ronaldshay Plate. Though he had to be shaken up a fit to keep Allan Brig. He was at the shortest price all through. The Strande Plate ended in dead heat and the two divisions of the Belvedere Plate were won by Tiepin and Feathered Life.

KALIGHT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr. Galstaun's QUARTZITE, 8/4, Shatwell 1
Mr. Jone's LAST SPOT, 8/13, ...Dobi 2
Mr. Bartleet's SMALL CHANCE, 8/4, O'Brien 3
Mr. Coningham's AUGHNACLOY, 8/9, Walker, ...4

Also Ran.—Finchcocks 9/0, Angary 8/13, Foxtor 8/13, Aquae Solis 8/11, Devon 8/10, Watch Tower 8/8, Buff Mail 8/8, Lloyd 8/7, Boyne Water 7/8, Vuleanella 7/7, Distinguished 7/3, Welsh Apple 7/1.

Totalizators paid Rs 60 win and Rs. 18, 14 and 14 places.

Betting.—Threes Aquae Solis, Fours Last Spot and Quartzite, sixes Buff Mail, eights Finchcoks, longer prices others.

The Race.—Last Spot jumped off with a lead, but Finchcoks quickly ranged along side her and two of them led from Lloyds. Then came Quartzite and Small Chance. Near the distance Quartzite assumed the ceommand and going on won by 3 lengths 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min 23 2/5secs.

MIDDLE PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC, 9/10, Thompson, ...1
Mr. Donetil's HENRITTE 9/7, Pardoe 2
Messrs. Shepard and Byass LESTY, 10/7, Meades 3
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9/0, Nandlal..... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 17 win and Rs 13 and 15 places.

Betting.—7 to 4 on Brandichoc, threes Henriette, fives Lesto, sixes Sea Lad.

The Race.—Lesto, Henriette, Brandichoc and Sea Lad was the order first time. Sea Lad was distanced, but others closed two fences from home. Then Brandichoe came away to win by eight lengths. Neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—3mins 48 1/5 secs.

RONALDSHAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hillard's GOLDGAINER, 8/0. Dobie, ...1
Mr. Dander's ALLAN BRIG, 7/11, 'OBrien 2
Mr. Galstaun's BEANFORT, 7/13, Shatwell 3
Messrs. Donetil and Pages, KINGS FARE, 9/12, Harrison .....

Also Ran.—Coryphee 8/3, Love Bird 7/10, Happy Iola 7/7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 14 win and Rs. 12 and 14 places.

Betting.—7 to 4 on Goldgainer, 7 to 2 Allan Brig, eights Happy Iola, twenties Beanfort, longer prices others.

The Race.—Kings Fare showed out prominently for a stride or two and then Goldgainer went to van, followed by Happy Iola, who retired near the distance. Allan Brig took it up and challenged Goldgainer who, however, managed to win by a short neck. 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 16 secs.

STRAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile three furlongs.

Mr. Lowe's ST. NATHEY, 7/13 (car 8), Harrison and Mr. Jones' HIS NIBS 7, (car 7), Seastream. .....Deadheart.
Mr. Coningham's FLYING WING, 8/3, Walker, ... 3
Miss Hender's and Balkwill's HAPTON, 7/7, (car 7/12), O'Brien, ... 4

Also Ran.—Double Scote 9/3, Bodenham 8/3 (Car 8/5), Tete Motee 8/2, Reiging Star 7/10 (Car 7/11), Nancy One 7/7 (Car 7/9), Picket 7/6, Sole Bay 7 (Car 7/1).

Totalizators paid Rs. 11 and 25 win and Rs. 11, 13 and 14 places.

Betting.—Twos St. Nathey, 7 to 2 Flying Wing, 8 to His Nibs, sevens Haptons longer others.

The Race.—The start was bad, Sole Bay and Nancy O'Neil getting left Double Scotch bowled along in front followed by His Nibs and Flying Wing and St. Nathey, the favourite being sixth or seventh. Near the half mile bend Double Scotch had had enough and His Nibs forged ahead. Near the distance he had a three lengths lead and seemed to have the race at his mercy. Here St. Nathey came strong, catching up the leader at every stride deadheated on the post. Flying Wing finished, third half length off.

Time.—2 mins 26 1/5 secs.

BELVEDERE PLATE Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Coningham's TIEPIN. 8/0. Walker 1
Lt.-Col. Wilson's P.M., 7/5, Meades..... 2
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL, 7/8, Shatwell, 3
Mr. Elliott's WOLFRAM, 9/3. O'Brien, 4

Also Ran.—Kilrea 8/10, Pomade 8/4, Pont Neuf 7/12, Neptunes Trident 7/9, Ystrad 7/8, Summers Hope 7/5, Lader 7/3, Chest 7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 97 win and Rs. 38, 128 and 61 places.

Betting.—Twos Wolfram, threes Kilrea and Pont Neuf, sixes Tiepin, sevens Pomade, longer odds rest.

The Race.—Kilrea shot out in the front, followed by Pont Neuf and Tiepin. Then came P.M. and No Ball. Kilrea shot his bolt near the distance and Tiepin went on to win easily by 12 lengths. Neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 44 secs.

BELVEDERE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Coningham's FEATHERED LIFE, 8/7, Meades, ...1
Mr. Abington's DEHRA DOON, 9/4, Meades 2
Mr. Ever's GIRTON MISS, 8/6, Mr. Evers 3
Mr. Pratt's SPRING MORN, 8/6, Clark, 4

Also Ran.—Durban 8/11, Nautch Girl 8/11, Lough Corrib 8/4 (Car 8/6), Dehra Dun 8/0, Dara Bay 8/0, One Too Many 8/0, Castle Vine 7/5, Pick of the Pack 7/5.

Totalizators paid Rs. 76 win, Rs. [illegible] and 30 places.

Betting.—Fours Nautch Girl, fives Dehra Doon, Feathered Life, Spring Morn, sixes Girton, Miss Dehairland, long prices others.

The Race.—Girton Miss took the lead, with Spring Morn and Nautch Girl next. The last named soon retired and a great race ensued among Dehra Doon, Girton Miss and Spring Morn, when Feathered Life coming with a rush passed them all to win by 1½ lengths. 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min 44 4/5 secs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1545-19—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Tricumlal Vadilal and Co v Messrs Goculdas Devji, Bhimji and Co.
1566-19—Ard H D and Co, Virji Harjivandas v Messrs B Mansing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.
1410-19—Motichand and D, Damodhardas Devidas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji.
1387-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.
1659-19—Khandvalla and Co, Chandulal Choonilal v Virchand Dabharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.
1548-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Ramdas Bhoja and Co v Memon Haji Sulleman Essa, M B Chothia.
1411-19—Vachha and Co, Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Narandas Kakoobhai a firm.
1567-19—Mehta D and L, Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Bhagwandas Vallabhji a firm, Purshotamrai.
1651-19—Jam R and D, Haji Rahimtoolla Abdul Rahim a firm v Valli Mahomed Sakoor, M B Chothia.
1652-19—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v Allibhoy Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.
1459-19—Purshotamrai and Co, Mathuradas and Co a firm v Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.
1420-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Nihalchand Madhavlal a firm, Manilal and Kher.
1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshottamdas a firm v Narandas Anandilal a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES.

2935-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Jawit Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan, Dubash and Co.
489-19—Mirza M and M, Karbalai Mahomedalli Mahomed Sahb. Irahi v Hajt Husein Tari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.
1391-18—Bhai K and G, Manichai Gokulbhai a firm v Kesavlal Jamnadas and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
1870-19—Little and Co, Nazeralli Khanbhoy v Messrs Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.
1805-18—Kharas and Co, Narsidas Gangi Popat a firm v Rowji Devchand Madhowji K and Ch.
1315-18—Shroff and D, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co v Messrs Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.
2277-19—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Shomji v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
2264-19—Bhimji and Co, Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Virji Hurjiwandas a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2310-19—M B Chothia, Narotam Mangaldas v F Mohanlal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
2806-19—Mulji and Th, Ambalal Navalal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.
2347-19—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha v Thakar Mangaldas Velji a firm and ors, Madhowji K and Ch, N C Dalal, Malvi M R and Co.
3103-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Bisandas Jivanmal a firm, Motichand and D.
2756-19—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Motilal a firm v Harilal Bhoglal, Amin and D.
2788-19—Motichand & D, Mulji Damodar v Chhaganlal Vishram & anr, Judah & Solomn.
3069-19—Moti & Devi, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v. Amulakchand Mewaram a firm & anr, Khandvalla & Co.
3253-19—Craigie B & C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v. Ebrahim Jamal, Matubhai J & M.
1639-18—F P Pavri, Appaji Sadashiv & ors v. Manekji B Davar & anr, In person.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 9, 1920.

THE "TIMES" SEES A HOAX.

Wrongs and perils that materialise at distance usually attract the notice of the "Times of India"; the nearer they are the more languid is the "Times" in its pronouncements of vehement protest. It thinks in continents, gambols up and down the corridor of centuries and delivers superb ideas about the evolutions of history. When unspeakable wrongs take place under its nose, it is found discoursing on the anguish of Poland and the deliverance of Ukrainia. We take it that it is this strange liability to long-sighted abstractions that makes our contemporary entirely misjudge the message of Mr. Andrews and accuse him of criminally wicked incitement. The distance at which events develop should give the "Times" a more lucid perception of the perils to which Indians are being subjected in South Africa. The "Times" has taken deep interest in the fate of Indians in that continent, and therefore it is with regret that we notice its impetuous denunciation of Mr. Andrews. Our contemporary possibly dissociates itself from Mr. Andrews' view on reasons of profound policy, expecting the Whites to take notice of the perfect composure with which Indians look upon adverse developments and evoking in them a sense of reciprocal obligation to see that we have not trusted in vain. But we cannot poise ourselves in this fashion by ignoring the conclusions of the local investigator. Thus, the "Times" commends the Government of India on their "sound and statesmanlike attitude," approves the "wise patience" of Mr. Gandhi, and condemns the violence and bitterness of Mr. Andrews. If Mr. Andrews had not gone to South Africa, the "Times" would have praised the judicial silence and wise restraint of Mr. Andrews. He was not criminally wicked when he remained in India and spoke on the South African question. We put it to the "Times" whether it is not possible that Mr. Andrews has come to declare the situation dangerous, just because he happens to know more than the Government of India, Mr. Gandhi and the "Times." The attitude of the Government of India may be all right; Mr. Andrews has been alarmed not because of the lack of an "attitude" like the Government of India, but because he came face to face with the staggering realities of the Anti-Asiatic movement. It is thoughtless presumption that makes the "Times" condemn Mr. Andrews as a wicked alarmist, and if the writer had reflected a little more on the advantageous position of Mr. Andrews to judge of the matter, and the comparative ignorance of himself we are certain that he would not have used the language he did in condemning Mr. Andrews. The message denoted the seriousness of the position, not the wicked hysterics of Mr. Andrews; there is such a thing as criminal stupidity in judging of men and events.

The "Times" is facetious enough to attack Mr. Andrews over the phrase "worst situation since 1913," because, we are told, it is the only situation since 1913. There have been material changes, since 1913, in the situation which our contemporary could have perceived, if it had been content to be less facetious. From 1914 to 1918, there was the truce of war. Early in 1919, began the manoeuvres which ended in the introduction of the Asiatic Land and Trading Disabilities Bill, which became law in July. As the situation was, in this fashion, growing worse the "Times" consoled us with the prospect of Mr. Malan's comprehensive enquiry and the healing influence of General Botha and General Smuts who had been absent. On the return of General Smuts he gave Indians promise of fair treatment, and waxed eloquent over the unimportance of colour in the human family, and reminded his audience of his share in the grant of the King's Commission to Indian officers, as he himself believed in precedence by merit. Then followed a tremendous outburst of anti-Asiatic feeling, which completely changed the situation. On September 4 and 5, the Congress of the anti-Asiatic League met with delegates of Municipalities, Trade Unions, Chambers of Commerce, Soldiers' Leagues and Christian Churches! Mr. Montagu's attempt to have an Imperial Commission was spurned and forgotten, and not even one Indian has been allowed to accompany Sir Benjamin Robertson. The situation was growing worse towards the year, and it is absurd to suggest that it was unchanged, after the organisation and outcry of colourphobes. When Mr. Montagu was interviewed by Indians and Europeans in Britain, there was a faint hope of a fair hearing, which was dashed to the ground by the formidable movement of white settlers. The "Times" itself writing on the speeches of Mr. Wet and Sir Thomas Watt warned us that the situation was becoming worse and that the anti-Asiatic movement was growing. So much for the incidents of 1919, that betokened a situation the reverse of tranquil and stationary. The occurrences of this year are peculiarly unfortunate, because even courts of law overlooked the claims of justice and swelled the anti-Asiatic movement. The decision of the Potchefstroom Municipality to refuse a license to an Indian, because he was an Indian, was upheld by the Magistrate on the plea that all Indians were, *per se*, "undesirables." In the case of Dadoo, Ltd., the Transvaal Supreme Court went against the intention of the law—which exempted limited liability concerns registered previous to May—and gave a decision fatal to land ownership. The "Times" was moved to declare that the "two legal decisions in regard to landowing rights are sufficiently serious, not only because they amount to a real curtailment of the rights which Indians have enjoyed, but because of the growing strength of the anti-Asiatic feeling in the Union." The atmosphere, no doubt, caused these lapses in judicial rectitude; but how on earth can it be said, with the growth of hostile feeling, the vacillation of ministers and the surrender of the judiciary staring us in the face, that there has been no change in the situation? It is silly to scoff at these developments as the substance of a platitude, because the change in the situation is literally a fact.

The "Times" has been, furthermore, pleased to declare that Mr. Andrews' brief statement, "every right endangered," is false and that Mr. Andrews is aware of it. As an allegation of deliberate falsehood, it can only be treated with contempt. The "Times" is well aware that even courts of law have come to pronounce Indians as "undesirables." When a class of people are branded "undesirables" in a community, it is to them a sentence of death as a part of the community. We may assure our contemporary that if a body of Englishmen, settled in a strange land, is declared "undesirables," all the rights it possesses become endangered, subjugation and extinction being only a matter of time. "Undesirables" have certainly no right to exist as part of a community and a declaration to the effect is notice that it is an excrescence deserving of no protection. And Mr. Andrews after visiting the spot and guaging the temper of the people has given us the warning, and it is, in the circumstances, perverse to try and discredit him, it may be in pursuance of the policy of coaxing the colonial into reason. The pity of the situation is that all political parties ignore the Indians. Mr. Andrews cabling to the "Hindu" says: "Greatest situation. All political parties neglecting Indian claims. Segregation widely advocated." Segregation is the outcome of the doctrine that Indians are "undesirables," and it will involve the uprooting of life and trade, and the driving of Indians to the wall. It is easy, in high composure, to look on these developments as immaterial events and call the man that reports them, a liar and a panic-monger. Does the "Times" still think, in face of organised persecution and the threat of extinction, that Mr. Andrews is trying to stampede the public with falsehoods and platitudes? All this, of course, is the penalty of a mission of truth and righteousness, and it is a pity that the "Times" should have, instead of realising the gravity of the crisis, declared it a sensational hoax.

TOWARDS A FREE PRESS.

We congratulate Lord Willingdon as well as the Presidency of Madras on the decision taken by Government to advis reconsideration—that is to say, we take it, the cancellation—of the orders requiring keepers of presses and publishers of newspapers to deposit security in accordance with the Press Act. The announcement is made in the form of a Government communique, which we reproduce below:—

"It is announced for general information that as a part of the general amnesty instituted in His Majesty's Proclamation of 24th December, 1919, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recommend to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and all District Magistrates a reconsideration of the orders requiring keepers of presses and publishers to deposit security under the provisions of Secs. 3 and 5 of Act I of 1910. (The Indian Press Act)."

(Ag.) R. A. GRAHAM,
For Chief Secretary.

The "Hindu" says that Lord Willingdon was perhaps the first Governor in India to suggest the advisability of inaugurating such a policy and to endeavour to giv effect to it. We have reason to be particularly glad over the resolute goodwill of his Excellency towards newspapers and we trust that it is—as it ought to be—part of the juster conditions of the New Era. No approach to Responsible Government is possible without the accompaniments of liberty essential to its growth. Freedom of opinion and a purely bureaucratic system were fundamentally incompatible; their interests naturally went in collision from time to time. Now we are bidden to share in the inception of free institutions, and it will be impossible to safeguard responsibility without giving to the press ampler freedom of criticism. The movement towards free institutions is after all animated by the spirit of personal and corporate independence. What is expressed in the sphere of Government, must have, for its safety, corresponding extensions in the sphere of public life; they cannot be rigidly separated. Restrictive legislation against the press will be, with the advent of responsible Government, an obsolete survival, and the earlier we bury it, the better.

The Royal Amnesty has in regard to the press been applied in a limited manner in Burma. Lord Willingdon is obviously determined on being more generous. We expect a complete wiping away of the bitterness of the past which was never more acute than in the treatment of the press. Now, what is Sir George Lloyd going to do? It would be preposterous to lag behind Burma and Madras. If there is one presidency which more than another is ripe for Responsible Government, it is Bombay, and it would be statesmanship to interpret the terms of the Royal Clemency in a generous spirit. The Bombay Government, we hope, will take the present opportunity to advise the annulment of security orders under the Press Act, throughout the presidency. In the Madras communique, it will be noticed, the recommendation is made by Government to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and to all District Magistrates. We trust that the cancellation of securities will be complete in Bombay as well.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Turkey.

A few days ago, the Government of India issued a communique stating that it was not true that Britain was pressing for Turkey to be driven out of Constantinople. To the public who did not suspect Britain of any such design, the communique came as a great surprise. But the mail papers clear the mystery. The world was very near a catastrophe. Both the War Office and the Foreign Office of Britain supported the "bag and baggage" theory and wanted to bundle Turkey out of Europe. Mr. Lloyd George was also inclined at first to support Mr. Churchill and Lord Curzon. Be it said to the credit of France, whatever may be the reasons that led her to take this step, that she strenuously opposed the idea and urged that Turkey should hold Constantinople. It is needless to say that the India Office was strongly in favour of this view from the beginning. Ultimately Mr. Lloyd George was led to discard the Curzon-Churchill theory and the question remains yet unsettled. The "Manchester Guardian" has published the secret treaties regarding Turkey and our morning contemperary may profitably study them. May we also request it to publish maps illustrating the contemplated division of Turkey first between Britain and France, then between Italy, France and England, marking also the portions now held by Greece? We appeal to Britain still to hold her hand. Those who argued that Britain could do nothing are clearly in the wrong. Britain can do everything; all depends on the British initiative. Britain was very near inflicting a cruel wrong on Turkey and ultimately on herself. Providence has intervened and stayed her hand. Let her in her own interests refrain from a wanton wrong and do justice to Turkey.

Big Navy Forever!

The war does not seem to have changed the outlook of nations. There was much tall talk of a radical change in the policy of nations and for a a few days it looked as if the nations would cut down their armaments to usher in the era of peace. But the Allies seem to have taken for granted that the reduction of armaments was a matter for the enemy countries only. The United States, which the world thought would be the first to cut down the armaments, is committed to a big increase in the navy and the peace time strength is to be 940 ships. The various alterations are to cost in round figures 27,000,000 dollars. Of course Britain must be ready with her answer, not to speak of Japan. Fourteen points will end in piling burdens after burdens on the already impoverished nations and ultimately the race for armaments may end in another world war! That is the war-lesson the nations have learnt,—to be better prepared for the coming war! Poor Mr. Wilson! All his philosophy has not prevented America from dealing the first blow at his cherished scheme.

Export of Cattle.

A stir was recently caused among the public over the rumour that a large number of milch and agricultural cattle were being purchased by foreign agents. The Government promised enquiry in the Council, and later published press notes on export returns. They had admitted that some Brazilian subjects were trying to purchase cattle. Obviously the published figures related to a period of suspended activity and the agents, probably, chose to stay operations. There is a revival of the old rumour at present. The S. S. Chakla in her last trip brought some cattle from Karachi. A representative of the "Chronicle" has ascertained that the animals kept in No. 14 shed, had been shipped from Karachi by Government. There were sixteen cows along with calves, all healthy and of good breed. We learn from another source that on the 4th and 5th of this month, 91 cows, 15 bullocks and 5 calves were exported by S. S. Dotch from B shed, Princess Dock. We have not been able to verify all the figures, but we believe them to be correct. Have the operations of exporters been resumed? We cannot spare any of our cattle for export, and we hope the Government are fully alive to the sentiments and interests of the people. The Bombay Humanitarian League, some time ago, memorialised Sir George Lloyd to forbid the export of milch and agricultural cattle. The last famine shattered the health of our cattle and what purchasers secure are, naturally, healthy animals. We ask Government, in these circumstances, to issue a Press Note detailing the facts.

The Fad of Efficiency.

Dr. Mann proposed at the last meeting of the Senate that the Rajaram College should be affiliated to the Bombay University for B. A. pass course and ultimality the Senate accepted his proposal. Opposition came, however, from quite an unexpected quarter and Mr. Paranjpye took his stand on efficiency and asked the Senate to vote against the proposal. We want efficiency no doubt, but it is no use making a fad of it and Mr. Paranjpye should be the last person to forget that institutions require some time to grow and that, during this period, every consideration should be shown to them. We agree with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in condemning Kolhapur for not running the Rajaram College as a State College but we cannot endorse the view that the Cawnpore Arya Samaj is too distant a body to run it well. If the Scottish Mission and the Jesuitical Mission can conduct colleges in Bombay from afar, the virile Arya Samaj would not be behindhand in conducting the Rajaram College. It is a matter for sincere rejoicings that the Rajaram College where Gokhale and Ranade passed their student days is now a First Grade College. May it continue to prosper always!

A Sind Grievance.

We draw the attention of Government to the letter of Mr. Jairamdas complaining of what is obviously a just grievance of the non-Mahomedan landholders of Sind. These landholders comprise the more educated and progressive section of Sind zamindars and for some unknown reasons they have been denied the right of representation on the Indian Legislative Assembly under the Reform Act. According to the recommendations of the Southborough Committee accepted by the Joint Committee of Parliament, the landholders of India as landholders, and not as Hindus and Mahomedans, were to be represented on the Indian Legislative Assembly. And yet we find an educated, progressive and influential section of Sind landholders, which already enjoys representation on the existing provincial and central legislative councils and has been given representation on the new provincial council, and comprises about one-third of the present zamindari electorate, being totally denied any representation on a legislative body on which it has as much right of representation as any other section of the landholding class. It is our sad experience that somehow things often go wrong—very wrong—where Sind officials are concerned. We trust Sir George Lloyd will look into this matter and move the Government of India to see that this obvious injustice to the non-Mahomedan zamindars of Sind is removed. We do not approve of a special electorate for landholders. But if it is to exist, it must be based on fair representation of the class concerned.

VLADIVOSTOCK!

IN HANDS OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

DEMAND FOR CESSATION OF CIVIL WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 8.

WASHINGTON.—The United States representative in Siberia has notified the War Department that the Revolutionaries have entered Vladivostock and now control the town. They demand the cessation of the Civil War in Siberia and of the foreign interference. The Allied troops are maintaining order.

IN STATE OF SIEGE.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS COMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 8.

A "Times" message from Vladivostock, dated 28th January, says:—A state of siege has been proclaimed here. The Japanese are guarding the State Bank, at which daring theft of several million roubles was effected, yesterday. It is reported that large Japanese reinforcements are coming. The diplomatic representatives are concertin measures for the protection of the lives and property of the foreigners, constituting 60 per cent. of the population and includin 60,000 Chinese and 6,000 Japanese.

REVOLUTIONARY OCCUPATION PEACEFUL.

ODESSA IN SERIOUS STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Feb. 8.

Reuter learns that as a result of forced marches, Bolshevists are established upon the line thirty versts westward of Nikolaieff

It is now clear that the Ukrainian claim to the capture of Odessa was untrue, but the proximity of the Reds to the city is very serious.

The latest British news from Vladivostock dated January 31, shows that the revolutionary occupation was peaceful. Some military missions are to the west of Vladivostock, but it is not anticipated that the Revolutionaries will interfere with them.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN PRAGUE

FIRST REGIMENT ARRIVES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

PRAGUE.—The first Czecho-Slovak regimen from Siberia has arrived and was given a enthusiastic reception.

SOVIET PEACE OFFER.

BEING CONSIDERED BY DIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 8.

A Warsaw message to "The Times" says that the Diet is considering the Soviet Peace offer seriously and is forwarding an acknowledgment. The statesmen are disappointed at the negative and indifferent British attitude.

BOLSHEVIKS FIFTY MILES FROM ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12 p.m., Feb. 7.

It is semi-officially stated that the Bolshevists are still fifty miles from Odessa.

In North Crimea the volunteers apparently maintain their hold on the isthmuses Perekop and Chongar which can be easily defended. The Cossacks have taken large numbers of prisoners and four guns in fighting Manitch. The Social Revolutionaries Irkutsk have been overthrown by the Bolshevists without conflict and replaced by a Sovie Committee. Practically, all the coastal are round Vladivostock has gone Red and it only a question of time before the movemen spreads to the whole of the Amur and Uscur districts.

RAILWAY TO MOSCOW.

TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY ESTHONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 8.

REVAL:—By the Peace treaty between Soviet Russia and Esthonia, Russia pays Esthonia a million and a half sterling in gol and Esthonia is permitted to construct railway to Moscow.

SENATE AND PEACE TREATY.

SPEEDY RATIFICATION IN PROSPECT.

EFFECT OF VISCOUNT GREY'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" says that the publication of Viscount Grey's letter has radically altered the situation in the Senate and there is now every prospect of speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty.

EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER

FRESH LETTER TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 8.

PARIS:—The "Petit Journal" states tha the Council of Ambassadors has drafted fresh letter in energetic terms, demandin extradition of the ex-Kaiser. The lette will be presented to Holland after the Governments of the Allies have signified thei approval.

DRAFT "ENERGETIC."

"DON'T HINDER COURSE OF JUSTICE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Feb. 8.

PARIS.—The newspapers state that th draft of the new Allied Note to Hollan with regard to the extradition of the ex Kaiser is energetic. It refutes all Holland' arguments with regard to the procedur and legal formulae, requests Holland to reconsider her decision and hopes that Hollan will not shoulder the responsibility of an longer hindering the course of justice.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

CROWN PRINCE INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 p.m., Feb. 7.

Paris.—The list of Germans whose surrende the Allies demand and which was handed to Vo Lersner is headed by the Crown Prince an several other sons of the Kaiser and includes in addition to those already mentioned Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg, Ludendorf and number of Princes and other tifled officers The list totals eight hundred and gives particulars of accusations against every individual. The names have been supplied by Britain France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Jugoslavi and Poland.

ALLIED TERMS TO HUNGARY.

TIME-LIMIT EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 p.m., Feb. 7.

Reuter understands that the time limit given to Hungary to reply to the Allied term has been extended until after the assemblin of the National Assembly at Budapest on th 24th instant.

THE BLACK LIST.

AT LEAST ONE WOMAN ARRAIGNED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

A Paris message to the "Daily Mail" say that at least one woman is in the Allies' bo of war criminals, namely Elsie Schreiner who is arraigned by the French for crue treatment of French women prisoners.

LERSNER'S RESIGNATION.

A TEST OF STRENGTH?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

PARIS.—A reply to von Lersner's Note ha been drafted and will be approved by th Council of Ambassadors, this evening. It understood that the British charge d'affaire in Berlin will be instructed to present th Note and list direct to the German Government, while the best informed circles consider that von Lersner's action in resigning entirely personal. It appears highly probable that von Lersner prior to the receipt of the Allied demand consulted Berlin with regard to the attitude he should adopt. Som French circles opine that Germany is making the question a test of strength and grave importance is attached to the incident.

CURRENCY REPORT.

"TIMES" FURTHER COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 p.m., Feb. 7.

"The Times" says:—The City quarters qualified to express opinion approved the general tenor of the Currency Report and the action of the Secretary of State in immediately placing the rupee on the gold basis. Opinion was expressed that the action taken was all that was prudent at present.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

Y. M. C. A ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Feb. 8.

The Indian National Council of the Y. M C. A. has taken over the building in Gow Street as a residential hostel and club for Indian students in London. There are 1?. beds, a library, recreation rooms, a gymnasium and a restaurant with Eastern an Western menus.

CROSSING AFRICA BY AIRCRAFT.

SAFETY TESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

The "Times" announces that the Vickers-Vimy machine which has arrived at Cairo on route for the Cape is being sent thither by Lord Northcliffe in order to show whether Africa can be crossed easily and safely by aircraft. The flight will also provide a special opportunity for scientific exploration by Mr. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society who is a passenger.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

DRAW FOR THIRD ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Feb. 8.

The following is the draw for the third round of the Association Cup which will be played on February 21st:—

Liverpool versus Birmingham.
Chelsea versus Leicester.
Preston versus Bradford City.
Bristol City versus Cardiff.
Aston Villa versus Sunderland.
Tottenham Hotspur versus Westham.
Notts County versus Bradford.
Huddersfield versus Plymouth.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Feb. 4.—Ottawa—Sir Sam Hughes, formerly Minister of the Militia, is seriously ill.

The price of petrol has been raised to three shillings and eight pence and a half a gallon.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially announced that President Wilson caught cold a few days ago and narrowly escaped influenza. The President is steadily recovering from his old illness and is now able to walk about the second floor of the White House without assistance.

COPENHAGEN.—Over 7,000 fresh cases influenza were reported in Copenhagen during the past week.

Cairo.—The Vickers-Vimy aeroplane which left London on January 24th, has arrived here *en route* for the Cape.

The death of Lieut.-Col. Gregory, formerl Superintendent of the Opium Factory Ghazipur is announced.

MAINPURI CONSPIRACY.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

It is understood that the Lt.-Governor of the United Provinces as a special act of clemency has remitted the unexpired portions of the sentences of the following accused in the Mainpuri conspiracy case and directed their immediate release:—Dami Lal Sidh, Gopal Provakar, Gopinath Chandra Dhar, Raja Ram Keran and Fateh Singh.

MRS. BESANT ON REFORMS.

HER APPEAL FOR HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

Mrs. Besant delivered, this evening, lecture on "What India gains by the Reform Act", the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided. The lecturer confessed, in the course of her speech, that she was an advocate of the Reform Act, and she felt sure that the Indians had only to walk along the road of freedom on which the Reform Act set their feet to reach the goal of Home Rule She also stated that the Reform Act granted fiscal autonomy to India.

After an inspiring appeal for gennin Hindus-Muslim unity, she concluded her lecture amidst cheers.

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT.

VIEWS OF LENIN AND TROTSKY.

NEED OF "LABOUR SERVICE" TO FIGHT CHAOS AND HUNGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

At the Congress of the National Industries now sitting in Moscow, important speeches, made by Lenin and Trotsky have thrown a flood of light on the terrible conditions of Russia and the drastic policy about to be pursued by the Bolsheviks. The gist of the speeches is that the whole population of Russia is to be conscripted and made to work for economic regeneration of Russia. Armies of fighting fronts, no longer needed, will not be demobilised, but will be switched on to work under severe discipline and penalities. Hours will be long, rates of pay purely to be nominal, rigid discipline to be enforced, all shirkers to be severely punished, and men liable to be ordered to work in any part of the Russian Empire irrespective of their likes and dislikes. Practically, every one of the most treasured rights of trades' unionism is threatened. Thus the condition of labour will be infinitely worse than under the Tsarit regime. The following are some extracts from Trotsky's speech:—

"LABOUR SERVICE."

"We must persuade all workmen to give all their efforts to productive labour. To this end, we must take a census of all qualified workmen supplying them with registration cards. All work of mobilising the peasants must be carried out by the Trades' Unions. Where these Unions are inadequate, other methods must be used. As a final measure, force must be used, as "labour service" means that the State has a right to say to the qualified workman, who sits at home doing work not of State utility: "You must clear out of this and go to such and such a place, for it is there that the State needs you." Labour service means that the qualified workman, on leaving the Red Army, must take his registration card and proceed to any place he may be ordered to and where his presence is necessary to carry out the economic plans of the country. "Labour service" means that the State has the right to order any particular workman to undertake any particular work anywhere which the State needs. The State will feed these working men and provide them with the minimum ration necessary to enable them to work."

"FIGHT AGAINST CHAOS AND HUNGER."

The speaker goes on to say that in the Red Armies, workmen and peasants have learnt the value of discipline. This they must carry back into civil life, and a severe code will be insisted on with the object of compelling, one and all, to work their utmost in the interest of the State. Many of the armies have already completed their work on the fighting fronts. Now they will not be demobilised, but will begin a new fight against chaos and hunger. They will be employed to bring in fuel, sweep snow, repair railways, build huts, bring in grain, repair agricultural machines, and till the soil. It will be our duty to see that the firmest measures are adopted to compel all to realise their responsibilities. If the necessary effort is made by all massed workmen organisations, the Soviet Republic will, in course of time, be able to transform the whole of the Red fighting army into a Red Labour Army.

LENIN ON ORGANISATION.

Lenin made a speech on similar lines. He emphasised that not until the Red Army had been properly organised with commanders and the staff to direct and order movements was any success obtained. They must remember this lesson in the campaign against hunger and poverty. The labour Army must also have its commanders, its staffs, its rigid discipline and punishment and its orders which must be carried out to the letter. Only in this manner could the economic evils, at present prevailing throughout Russia, be successfully overcome.

SILVER QUEEN AND NO. 14.

START FOR THE CAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Feb. 8.

The South African Government machine named Silver Queen and piloted by South African officers, left Brooklands, this morning, in an attempt to fly to the Cape via Cairo, and the Airco Company's aeroplan Number 14 started this afternoon for the Cape. The pilots are Capt. Cotton and Lieu Townshend, both Australians.
Asiatic side.

THE FALLING EXCHANGE.

LABOURITES CONSULTED BY TREASURY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Stuart Bunnin were the Labourites present at the Treasur meeting with regard to exchanges. It is considered significant that this was the firs occasion on which Labourites have been called in to consult with Government experts the questions of high finance and their presence lends support to the suggestion tha one of the directions in which the remed is sought for the falling exchange is in increased production.

JALLIANWALLA.

ACQUIRED FOR NATION.

FOR 5 LAKHS AND A HALF.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 7.

The whole Indian nation will learn with intense gratification that Jallianwalla Bagh the scene of the tragedy of April 13, 1919, has been finally acquired to-day. Pandit Malaviya, Swami Shradhanand and Lala Harkishenlal arrived yesterday and were busy till la last night and the whole morning to-day They succeeded, in acquiring the whole Bag for nearly five lakhs forty thousand rupees The nation has abundant reason for beir grateful to these eminent leaders for thei strenuous efforts in securing the Bagh for national memorial. The nature of the memorial to be erected will be settled later.

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

A Press communique says:—

A telegram has been received from th Governor-General of South Africa, reporting that the Commission appointed to enquir into the disabilities of Indians in South Africa will consist of the following members Sir Johannes Lange, Chairman.

Members: Col. James Scott Wylie Yirtkd M.V.O., William Duncan Baxter Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly and Henry John Hofyer Esq.

The terms of reference are:—

To enquire and report on the provisions of the law affecting,

(a) The acquisition of land and rights affecting land in the Union by Asiatics an persons of Asiatic descent for trading other purpoees.

(b) The trading or carrying on of business by such persons generally or in specified localities.

(c) To consider whether it is in the public interest to alter the law in any respec and

(d) To make recommendations with regar to any difficulties and grievances which ma have arisen in connection with matters (a and (b).

It is understood that the Commission prepared to commence its sittings at Cap Town about the middle of March.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

WANAWAZIRS FALL OUT WITH MAHSUDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Associated Press Special correspondent wires::—

Aka Khel February, 3.—(Delayed). The Wanawazirs have fallen out with the Mahsuds over the question of ration money and ammunition, Haji Abdul Razak's promises in this regard not having materialised. The majority of them have returned to their homes very disheartened. This has reduced the strength of the Laskhars at Diva Toi to about 1500 composed chiefly of Mahsuds. The news is confirmed that the well known Haji Abdul Razak is now in Mahsud country. The heavy fall of snow last night has delayed the progress of the column but a further advance is projected to-morrow as far as Makin.

DERAJAT COLUMN.

INTENDED ADVANCE CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

A press communiqué sates:—

February, 6th Peshawar area:—

On the 2nd instant a few shots were fired at the working parties constructing piquet positions north of Landi Khana in Khaibar. We had no casualties. An intended advance by the Derajat column on the 3rd instant was cancelled owing to heavy snow and rain. On the 5th instant weather having cleared, the column advanced to Janjal, two miles from Dum Tai. No opposition was encountered but the cold was intense. Numbers of tribesmen continue to disperse to their homes and the Lashkar now opposing us consists of 700 Mahsuds with a few Wana Wazirs.

A resolution has been gazetted placing on record the high appreciation of the Governor-General-in-Council of the services which the units of the Territorial force rendered to the empire since the commencement of the great war.

BEWARE!

AGAINST RECRUDESCENCE.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Government of India (Education Department):—

For the week ending January 24th. 68 deaths occurred from influenza in Karachi City and 74 in Bombay City. The epidemic is still subsiding in the former city but is increasing in the latter. During the week ending January 17th, 5 deaths are reported from Surat town and 3 from Hyderabad, Sind. Influenza is also reported from two villages in Bijapur District, two in Belgaum district, one in Surat district, one in Nasik, one in Ratnagiri and one in Dharwar district. Nadiad and Anand town in Kaira district are reported as newly infected. For the week ending January 24th, 27 deaths are reported from Poona City, 3 deaths from Surat City, 8 deaths from Broach, 1 death from Sholapur, 7 from Nadiad and 4 deaths Bandra. The fortnightly report for the fortnight ending 17th January, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency exclusive of the towns of Bombay and Karachi show that 198 deaths were reported during this period. There appears to be a widespread epidemic, the chief districts infected being Bijapur, Dharwar and Nasik.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No deaths are reported during the week ending 24th January. A mild type of disease is said to have broken out in Bilaspur town. The report for the fortnight ending 15th January shows the 138 deaths are reported from this province, the districts chiefly infected being Seoni where 18 villages gave 54 deaths, Chindwara district where the deaths were 62 and one village in Hoshangabad district in which 36 deaths were reported.

PUNJAB.

One village in Lahore tehsil is reported to have been infected and cases are reported from Buzdor hills in the Deragazi Khan district.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Report for the fortnight ending 3rd January, shows that 406 deaths occurred during this period chiefly in the districts of Muzzafarpur, Darbhanga, Balasore and Shahbad. Figures for the week ending January 10th show that a total of 104 cases and 22 deaths are reported in this Province.

BENGAL.

In Calcutta, for the week ending January, 24th, 40 deaths are reported from influenza. The opinion of the Board of Health of that city is that the influenza mortality has been practically stationary for several weeks and the number of deaths from respiratory diseases is considerably above the average. For the rest of the Province a total of 154 deaths was reported for the week ending January 17th, the districts infected being chiefly 24 Paraganas and Jalpaiguri. This is an increase from that reported in last communique.

ASSAM.

The reports from Assam show that the disease has a very small incidence in this Province.

UNITED PROVINCES.

For the week ending January 20th, 2 deaths are reported from Allahabad, 2 from Cawnpore and 1 from Nainital. Influenza has been reported from Tehsil Amethi in Sultanpur district.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The report for the week ending January, 17th, shows that the disease in Baghelkhand is still persisting, 8 deaths having occurred during the period. A mild epidemic in the Indore Residency still persists.

MADRAS.

A total of 35 deaths is reported from this Province during the week ending January 23rd. This mortality is very approximate to that reported in the last Communique. The mortality from influenza in Mysore was nil during this period.

BURMA.

A total of 34 deaths is reported from this Province during the week ending 17th January, inclusive of 15 in Rangoon.

N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Two deaths are reported for the week ending 22nd January from Dera Ismail Khan City. Reports from the military authorities show that cases still occur in the stations of Derajat area.

With the exception of Bombay Presidency where the disease appears to have established itself, throughout the rest of India no increase appears to have occurred during the period under report. In certain dis-

Continued on Page 10.

BEWARE!

(Continued from page 9.)

tricts of Bihar and Orissa, however, during the latter end of December, 1919, an epidemic of some size existed.

INFLUENZA OUT OF INDIA.

For the week ending Jan. 3rd, 52 death from influenza are reported in 96 great towns of England and Wales. The total mortality for this week corresponds to an annual death rate of 16.2 per thousand of population.

Recent telegrams, however, indicate apprehensions regarding recrudescence of the epidemic in certain countries. The attention of the public is, therefore, again called to the memorandum on measures to be taken for avoiding infection, etc., published by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The daily papers are being requested to reprint the memorandum.

Anti-influenza vaccine is now being manufactured at four laboratories in India and stores of vaccine have been laid in at various centres.

The advisability of having ready organisations to cope with any return of the epidemic will doubtless be considered by local authorities.

MEMORANDUM.

During 1918 a peculiar and exceptionally widespread epidemic of influenza appeared, which affected the inhabitants of practically every continent. This epidemic not only caused directly or indirectly, a very large number of deaths which in India alone were computed to exceed five million, but left behind it a legacy of minor ailments with consequent national debility. The economic effect through the disorganization of trade cannot be estimated but must have been very great.

Although previously severe and worldwide epidemics have been known to occur, in none were the spread and mortality so alarming as in the epidemic of 1918. So far as it affected India, the epidemic of the summer months assumed a mild form of the disease. After an apparent departure it re-appeared in a virulent and very fatal form during the autumn months and then seemingly disappeared at the end of the year. In fact this was not so, as small localized epidemics have occurred and sporadic cases have continued throughout the present year. As the experience of epidemics in England and elsewhere has been that recrudescences at intervals are liable to occur, it is highly desirable to be prepared for such an event in India.

With this object in view, this Memorandum has been prepared, which sets forth opinions founded upon the valuable observations made during the 1918 pandemic and contained in the world's medical literature, and which furnishes in the abstract a list of the preventive measures that promise to give the best results in India. It is not possible to say that even with the adoption of the suggested measures it will be possible to prevent the disease becoming epidemic, but it can safely be asserted that the observance of these rules will diminish the incidence of the infection.

The organism responsible for the epidemic of influenza has not been definitely identified. The weight of evidence still points, however, to the bacillus, called the bacillus of Pfeiffer being the cause; at all events it is intimately associated with the disease. Judging from clinical and epidemiological standpoints, the disease which appeared in India was identical with the last great pandemic of influenza which occurred in 1890-91. In the absence, however, of definite proof of the causal organism, this statement is a surmise although a probable one.

Influenza is a disease which exhibits an intense infectivity and an incubation period which is relatively very short, i.e., from 6 to 48 hours. It is commonly believed that the disease is spread by the infected secretions of the throat and nose of infected persons finding lodgment in the nose and throat of uninfected people. The commones means by which this occurs is by coughing and sneezing, especially in confined spaces. Methods of prevention, then, will consist of preventing communication of infection by these channels.

METHODS OF PREVENTION.

These measures may be considered from two standpoints.

I.—Procedure recommended for Military, Municipal, and other Administrative Bodies.

It is realized that no legislative measures can be adopted in most communities and moreover since the limitation of an epidemic of this nature depends more upon individual than upon legal enactments, the following general recommendations are made.

Education of the public with regard to such facts as the following:—

(1) The golden rule is to keep fit and avoid infection as much as possible.

(2) The way to keep fit is to cultivate healthy and regular habits, take regular exercise, to eat good food, and to avoid fatigue, chill and alcoholism. Healthy living does not of itself ensure against attack, but it makes the patient better able to withstand the complications which may kill.

(3) The earliest symptoms of influenza are usually those of a severe feverish cold: it is most infectious in the earliest stages; it is spread by discharges from the mouth and nose; it kills mainly by its complications and every person suffering from the disease, no matter of how mild a form, is a danger to others. For these reasons coughing, sneezing, spitting and hawking in public places are dangerous.

(4) It is not always possible to avoid infection, but the risks can be lessened by—

(a) healthy living;

(b) working and sleeping in well-ventilated rooms;

(c) avoiding crowded gatherings an close ill-ventilated buildings, or carriages;

(d) wearing warm clothing;

(e) irrigating the nose with saline solution (see later);

(f) wearing in certain instances a mask of prescribed pattern (see later).

(5) Do not lay too much emphasis upon drugs in the hope of preventing infection.

(6) Those attacked should—

(a) go to hospital or go home, go to bed and keep warm;

(b) call in a doctor, where possible;

(c) occupy, if possible, a separate bedroom or a bed that is screened off from the rest of the room;

(d) when coughing or sneezing hold a handkerchief in front of the mouth, the handkerchief should be boiled or sterilized in antiseptics, or burnt, if of paper. Similar attention should be paid to linen, etc., soiled by discharges, by persons suffering from common cold or catarrh, as it is undoubted that in apparently healthy communities the infective agents of influenza are frequently present in such persons.

(e) Do not return to work, through a sense of duty, until convalescence is well established, and during convalescence be extremely careful to avoid chill which may induce a relapse or complications:

(f) Avoid meetings and places of entertainment for at least one week after the temperature has become normal.

Such education we believe should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges; the press might aid by giving publicity to such measures as are recommended for adoption.

AVOID CONGESTION.

The closing of meeting places, schools, colleges, cinema halls, dancing halls, skating rinks, churches, etc.—Regarding these measures universal recommendations cannot be made. The widespread depression in the minds of the general population during epidemic times must be remembered. Such depression may be a predisposing factor in the occurrence of the disease, and it is felt that if measures were passed such as closing all theatres and resorts of amusement, the effect on the public health might be worse than if nothing was done at all.

Again, take the instance of schools; if children were taken from well ventilated schools they might add to the congestion of already overcrowded houses. This matter must be left to individual localities to settle, bearing in mind that it is necessary to limit the number of unnecessary gatherings and that it is necessary to keep up the morale of the public. In this connection attention should be drawn to the dangers associated with travelling in cars and carriages. It is believed that a fertile source of the spread of infection occurs in overcrowded railway carriages, tram cars, etc. The prevention of overcrowding should especially be insisted on at such times and scrupulous cleanliness of carriages and cars be enforced. It is believed that much mischief was done in the last epidemic by the exodus from cities of panic-stricken populations, and facilities for such exodus should be prohibited.

THE WEARING OF FACE MASKS.

Opinions are divided as to the efficacy of this measure; it largely depends upon their construction. The masks should be of very close woven muslin or gauze. Recent work in America would seem to point to a gauze with a mesh 44 by 40 to the inch; three to six layers of fine muslin should form the mask and they should be applied so as to cover the nose and mouth completely. The gauze is cut 8 inches wide and 23 inches long. Details of the method of manufacture are given in a footnote.*

The use of these masks should be made compulsory among nurses and attendants in hospitals which admit influenza patients and might be adopted in houses where cases of influenza are present and among volunteers and others who come in contact with the sick. The wearing of a face mask, whilst having a certain protective action, exerts an educative influence upon the patients. Though it would be more reasonable for the patient to wear a mask, this is impracticable in view of further impeding respiration which already may be difficult.

As there is a small possibility that droplets of infective matter lodging in the eyes may give rise to the disease, the use of goggles by such attendants may also be recommended.

Another suggested use of face masks is by barbers, dentists, etc., whose occupation brings them into close contact with a number of persons, and who if incubating the disease may otherwise infect their clients.

ISOLATION.

It is feared that insistence upon isolation of influenza cases in India is impossible. For one thing there is not sufficient hospital accommodation. Every case, however, of influenzal pneumonia should be rigorously isolated as the germs present in post-influenzal pneumonia are themselves infectious, altogether apart from the causative organisms of influenza. Hospitals should attempt to separate uncomplicated influenzal cases from those suffering from secondary pneumonia.

SPRAYS AND GARGLES.

The use of disinfectant sprays and gargles is not recommended. Disinfectants are apt to remove the protective mucus of the throat and mouth; to cause irritation of the mucus membranes or lining membranes of these cavities and so predispose to the lodgment of infective material. They can hardly be used strong enough to be protective without causing violent irritation.

The use, however, of a solution of common salt one teaspoonful to a pint or 20 ozs. might be productive of good results if used as a gargle or sniffed up the nose, as it will produce an excess of the normal secretions of the nose and throat and this leads to the washing-out of micro-organisms.

DISINFECTION.

With regard to the disinfection of infected rooms, it seems fairly established that ordinary cleansing with water, airing, and sunning effect as much good as the use of actual disinfectants. In addition as already suggested, all handkerchiefs, sheets and clothings recently soiled (within 48 hours, as drying kills the infective agent) should be boiled or otherwise sterilized.

The periodic disinfection on the above lines of public places, e.g., railway waiting rooms, trams, rolling-stock, dak bungalows, serais, etc., which in epidemic times may be taken to be infected, is also strongly recommended.

QUARANTINE.

A limited measure might be practised by local institutions such as resident colleges, schools, asylums and jails. A jail, for example, situated in an epidemic area might by rigid quarantine be reasonably certain of keeping out infection, or at least of delaying its appearance. There was evidence of the efficiency of this measure in certain jails in India during the last epidemic.

NOTIFICATION.

Notification of all cases of influenza would be obviously impossible. A limited notification might, however, be adopted at ports some value being likely to result from the notification of infected ships and the prompt removal to hospital of actual cases.

Notification of influenzal pneumonia is now compulsory in England and in Australia. This measure in India would only be possible amongst the military and in civil in large towns where the Municipal Acts already permit of the notification of all forms of infectious disease.

II.—PROPHYLACTIC VACCINATION.

A mixed vaccine has been prepared and will be available in India in moderate quantities. Until its efficacy or its non-efficacy is established, we can offer no authoritative statement as to the advisability of general prophylactic inoculation.

III.—MEASURES FOR ORGANIZED RELIEF.

(a) Local authorities should have ready lists of their requirements for doctors, nurses, the additional hospital staff required, such as sweepers, bhistis, etc., mask makers, motor cars, ambulance drivers and volunteers of all kinds necessary for the actual treatment of the sick; and have noted, as far as possible, the actual persons who could prove useful in various accessory capacities. A canvass of private cars which people are willing to lend as ambulances, might advantageously be made. Further, the names of volunteers for district visiting and localization of cases should be noted.

In this connexion too it would be well for municipalities and other local authorities, to entrust the actual arrangements prior to an epidemic and preparatory for it, to some already organized body such as the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Nursing Association, as in addition to the above, hospital requisites must be obtained, e.g., beds, mattresses, etc. Lists of what are available should be made ready.

(b) Resources of men and material should be centralized under one central authority.

(c) The work of district visitors in a house-to-house canvass, referred to under paragraph (a) above, should be co-ordinated. Valuable information would thus accrue as to the actual extent of the disease. These visitors should also be instructed as to the type of case and home which would justify home treatment being adopted, and when hospital treatment is necessary.

A central clearing house or a bed dispensary might be instituted in large towns and severe cases be transferred from these to the hospitals. Hospitals should be warned to admit only severe cases as their resources will be taxed to the uttermost.

(d) It is needless to say that all other public health organizations, such as vaccination and plague organization staff, etc. should be utilized for the various measures of influenza epidemic control.

*The gauze 44 by 40 mesh is cut 8 inches wide and 23 inches long. The sides and one end are turned down one quarter inch. It is folded twice, the unturned end first, making a 7½ inch square. The opposite diagonal corners are cut off 1 inch and the raw edge is turned in one-half inch. It is stitched firmly all around. A 1 inch dart 1¼ inches long is taken up at the middle of each side of the mask. A 14 inch tape is sewed on the opposite uncut corners. This mask has the advantage of covering the nose and mouth and in making the traction on the chin and not drawing on the nose and lips.

THE PARIS AERO SHOW

Mr. C. G. Grey writes in "The Sketch":—

As that amiable and entertaining writer the Parisian correspondent of *The Sketch* has disclosed the fact that there has been an "Aeronautical Exposition" in Paris, one feels that one is obliged to say something about it. One can scarcely pose as an authority on aviation if one neglects such an event when once its existence is made known to one's readers. As a matter of course, unimpassioned history, that Paris Aero Show has proved one of the most successful failures in the history of aviation. Not only was it a great success considered as a failure, but it was an abject failure considered as a success. Also, considered as an exhibition of aeroplanes pure and simple, it was quite a success. But, considered as a commercial show at which the exhibits would be sold for vast wealth, as is the custom at automobile shows, it was again an utter, dire, and disastrous failure. It probably paid the promoters very well, for the *bourgeoisie* flocked to be *épaté*-ed in their tens of thousands.

NO BUYERS FOR AEROPLANES.

The fact of the matter is that at the moment neither private individuals nor Governments are buying aeroplanes. They are all sitting on the fence waiting to see which way the cat jumps, or perhaps one should say which way the aeroplane alights. All the belligerent Governments have got all the aeroplanes they want, and more. All the neutral Governments are waiting to see which of the belligerent Governments will make them presents of the largest numbers of their surplus war machines, before they think about ordering new machines from the respective Aircraft Industries of the Allies. And the private individuals and commercial firms all over the world who will buy aeroplanes in quantities some day are sitting waiting for the aircraft manufacturing firms to send aeroplanes and pilots to them to demonstrate what aeroplanes can do in the way of rapid and reliable transport. And small blame to any of them.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY DEMONSTRATED.

The one great consolation about the Show, from the British point of view, was that it demonstrated beyond dispute that in the design and construction of peaceful aeroplanes the British Aircraft Industry is far ahead of its competitors. The French machines and the two Italian exhibits showed that the Continental aeroplanes are quite good, but the British machines were obviously better built, better designed, and better finished. And this was particularly noticeable in the machines designed for commercial aviation. Some of the French machines beat us in the elaboration of their upholstery and trimmings, and in the ingenuity of their toilet arrangements. But for plain, solid, workmanlike suitability for their job of conveying passengers and parcels from one place to another in comfort in the shortest possible time, the British machine won hands down.

THREE BRITISH ATTRACTIONS.

Even the French themselves admitted it, and the big Handley Page biplane, of the new type with the Napier engines, which announced by placard that it had flown from London to Paris in 1 hour 50 minutes of "real flight," was one of the chief attractions of the Show. When the crowd arrived on the first Sunday of the exhibition there was continually a queue as long as that attending a matinee idol waiting for a chance of inspecting its internal economy. The "Airco 16," also with a Napier engine, with an elegant conservatory over the passengers, and a brilliantly plated nose, attracted quite a lot of attention. The Westland "Limousine" (Rolls-Royce engine), with its comfortable four-seater, side-entrance body, and its business-like grey paint, drew most favourable comments.



GENERAL DENIKIN.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

Deep depression is entering Baluchistan. It is causing strong winds in the North Arabian Sea and heavy clouds in the North west India and has given nearly general snow or rain in Baluchistan and Sindh.

A few falls of rain occurred also in Assam, Bengal. The chief amounts are: Dibrugarh Kalat Dalbandin half an inch; Quetta Panjgosr Hyderabad Sind Karachi a quarter.

Temperature is low in Northern and Central India as far east as western districts of Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast: Extension of rain or snow in the North-west India and of rain to North Burma.

SITUATION AT DEIR AZZOR.

MIYADIN FORCIBILY OCCUPIED.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent wires:—The present position at Deir Azzor on the Euphrates is as follows:—Ramadhan Shallash has been dismissed and has gone to Damascus. It is place has been taken by Maiulud Pasha who is a representative of the Arab Government. Khabur has been selected by the Peace Conference as the temporary boundary between Syria and Mesopotamia. Under this arrangement Miyadin falls within the latter sphere. The representative of Arab Government has repudiated this temporary frontier and has forcibly occupied Mayidan and has suggested that we should retire in his favour to a point below. Our advance detachments are at Salahiyah some twenty miles down-stream from Amyadin and at Allu Kuma. They will remain there pending a final settlement of the questions.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While passing along Babulnath Road one morning I was surprised to find at the foot of the Babulnath temple three mutton shops instead of one which was there for some time. There is a small bazaar for fish and vegetables for the convenience of the residents and a mutton shop was also provided by the former Superintendent of Markets as there was a dire necessity of it in that locality but now there are three mutton shops instead of one which goes to prove that the foot of the said Babulnath temple is to be converted into a Municipal mutton market. What actuated the authorities to sanction two more mutton shops there and thus hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus is still a mystery. So far as the public is aware no such market has been sanctioned by the Corporation in the immediate vicinity of the temple. Not only this but according to Municipal law, whether there is one I know not, no two mutton shops outside a Municipal market can be licensed within half a mile of each other. Then how these three shops within a distance of 12 yards of each other have been sanctioned by Municipal Commissioner needs an explaantion in the interest of the health of the residents of the locality. Perhaps the Acting Superintendent of market must have thought that this small plot was the proper place for a Municipal licensed market while his predecessor did not think so and therefore he must have sanctioned these mutton shops without caring to know the views of the residents of the locality or of the Trustees of the Temple. Will not the Municipal Corporators inquire into the matter and save the health of the residents of the locality from being spoiled by nuisance of the mutton shops near a temple? Not only this but where mutton shops are needed they have been refused licenses by the Superintendent of Markets and the Municipal records will speak for themselves.

Here now is the spade work to be done by the Municipal Corporators in the interests of health and sanitation. Will they now rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc.

A LOVER OF SANITATION and HEALTH.

Bombay, 8th January. 1920.

A SIND GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The landholders of India have been given special representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly but it seems that in distributing the 10 landholders' seats, the Southborough Committee have been unfair to the non-Mahomedan landholders of Sind, who have been entirely excluded from representation on the Indian Legislative Assembly for reasons which are a mystery. The Committee have allotted either one or two members to the landholders of every province. Where only one has been allotted the constituency is specified as including all the landholders of the province. Where however two seats have been given, it is specifically mentioned in the Committee's report, that one seat is reserved for the Mahomedan landholders and one for the non-Mahomedan landholders, except in the case of the Bombay Province. In that case it is stated that one representative will be elected by the *Mahomedan* landholder of Sind and the other by the Sardars of the Deccan and Gujarat, which means that the non-Mahomedan landholders of Sind receive no representation at all. They are at present in the enjoyment of representation not only on the Provincial Legislative Council but also on the Imperial Legislative Council and are to be given representation in the new Provincial Councils. It is difficult to understand why the non-Mahomedan landholders among all the landholders of India should be denied the benefit of representation on the Indian Legislative Assembly. If the representation were confined to only Mahomedan landholders one could render their exclusion but the interest to be represented is that of landholders as a class and when the interests of Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan landholders as landholders are identical, one fails to understand this communal differentiation within a special constituency. I hope the Southborough Committee were not been led to believe that there are no non-Mahomedan landholders in Sind. This is far from the truth. As a matter of fact about one third of the present electors for the landholders' seats allotted to Sind both in the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Council as now existing, are non-Mahomedan landholders. On what principle are these to be deprived of their right to vote in a constituency intended to represent the general landholding interests, irrespective of caste or religion? I hope that the Bombay Government, who would appear have not received correct information from the Sind officials in this matter, will soon move the Government of India to see that this disfranchisement of the non-Mahomedan landholders of Sind is set right.—Yours, etc.,

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

BOMBAY MOTOR DRIVERS' DEMANDS.

MEETING OF 4,000 MEN.

A meeting of Bombay motor drivers was held yesterday opposite the Esplanade Police Court, to formulate their demands. About 4,000 drivers attended. Abdul Rehman Mohamed presided. It was resolved to demand:—

(1) An allowance of 40 per cent of the salary as long as the present high prices continue;

(2) One month's bonus yearly or one month's leave with pay;

(3) A batta of Rs. 30 per mensem for going up-country;

(4) Drivers to be relieved from risk for accidents not due to their mistake;

(5) One month's notice in case of discharge from service.

The President was empowered to communicate the demands to the owners, requesting them to send a reply before the 6th proximo so that it might be considered at their next meeting on the 7th. In case of a satisfactory settlement not being arrived at, the drivers are likely to strike work from the 8th proximo.

THE STRIKES.

The R. I. M. Dockyard strike continued on Saturday.

The workmen in the employ of Messrs. A. Hyland Limited have resumed work after the concessions made to them.

The cranemen of the Port Trust are still out, but about two hundred men out of total of over one thousand from the Port Trust Workshops returned to work on Saturday. These strikers held a meeting at Matarpakhadi in the morning, when their solecitor advised them to resume work and said he would negotiate with the authorities as regards further concessions as asked for by the men. The men then returned to work and it is expected more will rejoin work on Monday.

STACK OF HAY ON FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 10,000.

A stack of hay was destroyed by fire at the Alexandra Dock yesterday afternoon. The fire started shortly before 3-30 p.m. and was put out by the joint efforts of the Port Trust and Municipal Fire Brigades and the men of the R. I. M. Hardinge. There were a number of other stocks of hay in the vicinity, which were all saved. As the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Ornai was in dangerous proximity to the hay on fire it was removed to No. 15 berth for safety. Mr. Pinsent, Acting Dock Manager, Mr Lynch-Blosse, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent priestly and Deputy Inspector Kent were among the officers who repaired to the scene on hearing of the fire. The hay belonged to Government and the damage is estimated to be Rs. 10.000. The cause of the fire is not known.

INDIAS IN E. AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in the daily press the correspondence that has passed between Messrs Ghandhi and Barnes with regard to Eas African Problem.

Mr. Barnes writes that the Hon. Mr. Phooke (which should be Phadke) whom Mr Barnes had seen on the 15th January, did not know about the Removal of Undesirabl Ordinance when he left Nairobi (the capita of B.E.A. where the Official Gazette of E.A is published) on the 17th December, 1919.

This seems to be very strange as Mr Phadke who is nominated by the Governmen to represent Indian interests on the Legislative Council is not aware of this bill whic was circulated in supplement No. 13 to Official Gazette of 10th December 1919—exactl a week before his departure. Further Mr Phadke is a leading Barrister and this show what attention he pays to the ordinances which are to be passed in the Council.

Mr. Phadke has not also objected to or protested against the passing of the Town-Planning Ordinance.

It cannt be hoped that Indian interests in overseas colonies, be safeguarded if we have got such members.

Further it has been stated in the said correspondence that the Indian question is to be discussed forthwith and Indian views will be represented then. Major Northey went in England in November last to discuss and decide this. Will this not have been settled long before.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. DESAI.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 5.

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"SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS."

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

A public lecture was recently delivered on "Sociology and Civics" by Professor Geddes in the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, under the auspices of Dnyana Prasarak Mandali, with the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton in the chair. Owing to want light, the representatives of the press were put to great difficulty in taking down notes.

Professor Geddes at the outset traced the history of Sociology and Civics and remarked that both the sciences had very ancient origin; the Greeks had very definitely begun them, and the speaker had no doubt that in India too the Shastras gave clear indication of them. The study of sociology had always, from its earliest precursors, been based upon the retrospect and interpretation of history with enquiries into its economic, ethical and other factors (temporal and spiritual); and it thus involved enquiries into origins, anthropological and archaeological. Moreover, as its founders had demonstrated, sociology involved enquiries into origins, anthropological and archaeological. Moreover, as its founders had demonstrated, sociology involved and required the orderly utilisation of all the sciences of nature and of man (phychological, biological, physical) as its preliminary sciences. But the task of sociology was not merely of retrospect, nor even of the correlation of modern studies; its essential and urgent problem was the application of all the ordinary conceptions it could thus reach, towards the interpretation of contemporary social evolution, i.e., of the complex movements and interactions of communities and societies, and their individuals and with estimation of the social values and tendencies of these accordingly. With all these problems statesmen, both general and municipal, had to deal; and on the measure of their success increasingly depended the progress or regress, even the survival, of their communities. It was thus a main aim of sociology, as it developed, to become of sound and constructive suggestiveness to these most important of practical labours, as moralists, economists, jurists, political theorists and others had already sometimes been. Though sociology seemed to have come most definitely to us from France, which had the richest, fullest and most suggestive literature, great activity had been going on in other countries as well, notably in America where chairs, for sociology and civics had been established, and the speaker hoped that he would soon be successful in having more professors in India, some specially concerned with the study of sociology, and others more active in the definite discussion of the affairs of the city towards its further improvement.

Continuing, the Professor remarked that in the magnitude, variety and difficulty of studies so comprehensively generalising, yet so ambitiously analytic and interpretative, and of such large hope and promise of directive value, there lay the explanation of the lateness of origin of sociology among the sciences, of the fewness of its cultivators, its irregularity and slowness of advance; and similarly of its tardy and limited recognition, whether by universities or communities.

This great war observed Professor Geddes, which had just been concluded, was an illustration of the proposition that even physical struggles were ultimately the conflict of ideals. The late war might be better described as a great philosophical discussion, a discussion in which the sympathisers of two parties came to blows, a discussion of two rival philosophies, a philosophy of the state as power, absolute and final as an end in itself, and the conception of human freedom. That was the call of Belgium on the smaller nationalities for the right of existence, which increasingly gathered some countries against Central Powers with their claim of world mastery or downfall, and gave them the latter alternative. Thought thus played an important part in social life, and if that was so, a social psychology which would help us to understand the play of human motive and human purpose in all sorts of ways had to be faced. Social progress was a matter not only of great social and economic movements, not only of historical endeavour of all races, not only of kings and wars and battles; but the condition of society at any time was the product of the activities of its members, great or small, and what we do to-day and to-morrow would determins the future of mankind the day after. Men were thus constantly working out the future, for better or for worse, and every human action was in this way contributory to the social life. This standpoint was different from the old conventional one of economics or of politics, which encouraged each man to believe that it was sufficient if he struggled for his own existence within the bounds of law and that all would come well. We had all our responsibilities to discharge and for that purpose thought, discussion even experimental action were necessary, in matters educational, sanitary, and improving towns by plans and projects, etc. One of the criticisms levelled at teaching that it was apt to run into periods. Thus all the history that the lecturer stated he had been taught was up to the battle of Waterloo. (Laughter.) More recently it used to end with the Franco-German War. But history had a way of going on, and history not dealing with current events was like medicine not fit for living patients. History was past politics and present politics was current history, history in the making, much more than politics did.

Taking a rapid survey of the magnificent buildings in the past down to the present age, the professor gave some idea of town planning in Madras undertaken by one of the best and most experienced town planners, showing photographs of the type of buildings erected in several places. The allocation of the various industries and the housing of each and all, so as to provide them with better, healthier and sanitary quarters, were matters requiring great skill and consideration at the hands of town planners. Then again widening of roads was also important. But then this should be done only where necessary. In Calcutta some trades people were saying that narrow roads had been widened to run a race-course through. This was a great pity. The professor next pointed out how the death rate was greater in one room chawls than in more commodious buildings, but so long as a one-room chawl policy was settled upon in the matter of housing accommodation, no improvement in the statistics of the death rate could be hoped for. He then referred to the advantages of having tanks kept clean instead of filling them up, as, he regretted to notice, was done in Bombay even by the City Fathers who should know better. He stated that in Baroda a tank was proposed to be filled up. The Gaekwar though generous, was astonished at the estimate which was submitted, running into lakhs of rupees. A shrewd engineer offered to clean the tank for five hundred rupees. He engaged a boat and cleared the tank of its filth, making it useful for the people as well as aesthetic. That was a more sensible way of dealing with tanks than filling them up outright, which cost more than rendering them serviceable. Professor Geddes then dwelt on the importance of human lives as compared to the discovery of gold mines. India was poor and England was rich not because the latter had more machinery, more money, more resources, but because there was no longer the frightful mortality there as was to be found in India; people in England had succeeded in living up to an average of 46 years now as against the poor average of Indians, which was only 18.6. Happily this recognition was coming forward. The splendid initiative taken in Bengal over the hookworm disease, a matter with incapacited labour, as also the great intitiative of the Governor of Bombay towards housing, were all good factors towards a better city.

The professor proceeded to state that the united study of sociology and civics was definitely practical and contemporary, as much as that of medicine with its problems of diagnosis and origins, its tasks of treatment and hygiene; or as those of education, with its retrospect of the culture-heritage, but of this for selective transmission to the rising generation; or of industry and art, based in the advances of the past, but essentially progressive, inventive and creative. Further it was the comprehensive task of sociology and civics, in terms of science, to comprehend and estimate all these sectional social activities, and increasingly to build up what was thus the unifying science; and, in terms of action, which was no less comprehensive, to correlate all these activities, more and more effectively towards the local and general weal and advancement. Distant and difficult of realisation though such ideals might be, their abandonment was impossible. In briefest summary then, the problems and tasks of sociology and civiss were increasingly to understand social life and to advance it. (Cheers)

The president, in bringing the meeting to a close, said that he was sure he was expressing the thanks of all those present to the lecturer for his most interesting and illuminating address which for a layman like him had created great interest now.

MEMBERS OF THE AIR FORCE AT LAST NIGHT'S DINNER AT THE TAJ.



Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

THE GATEWAY TO INDIA.

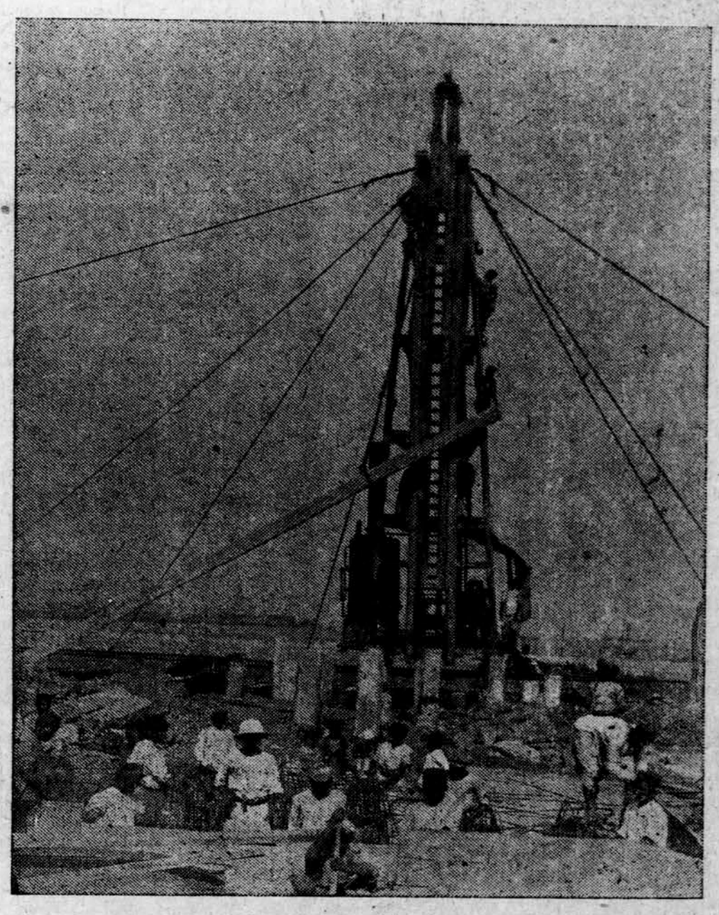


Photo by Fred Mitchell.

Construction in Progress in Apollo Bunde.r

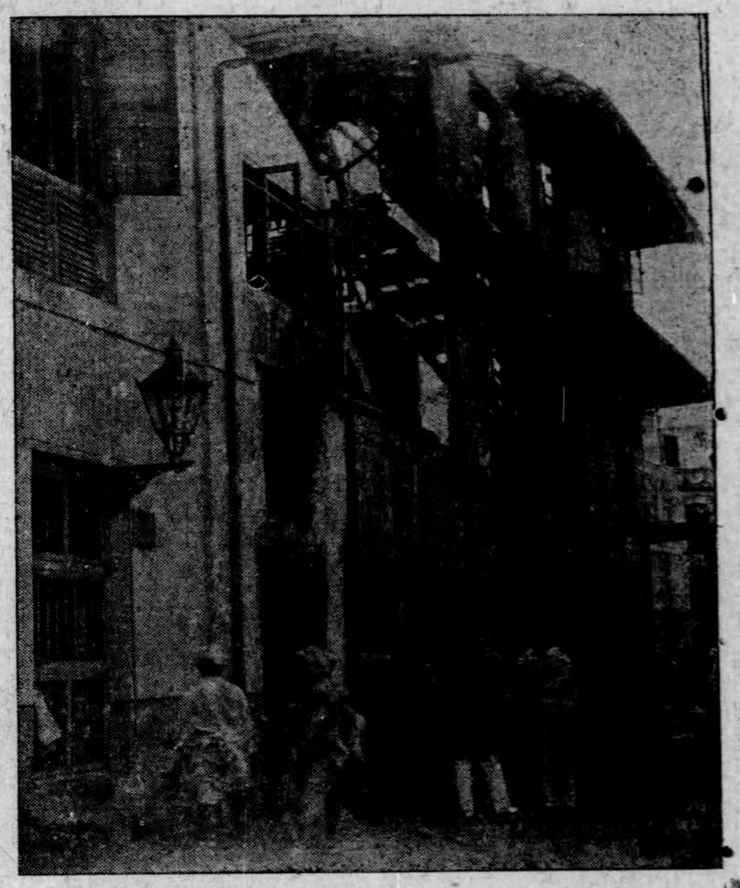


Photo by Fred Mitchell.

Thursday's Fire in Military Square Lane.

INDIAN CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

FUTURE CITIZENS.

THE REAL BASIS OF ALL REFORMS

A correspondent newly returned to Bombay writes:—

It gives me the most profound satisfaction, after some considerable observation of Children's Welfare work in England, to find that, thanks to her Excellency, Lady Lloyd, Bombay is on the point of taking up with thoroughness this most vital and fundamental of all real reforms.

In the Children's Welfare work you really do get to the roots of things. The doctors accomplish wonders with ailing and damaged humanity, and the statesmen doubtless do their very best, to bring us political advancement. But in my opinion the Children's Welfare work is just as much better and more vitally important than any of these things, as prevention is proverbially better than cure. Pruning and spraying are useful agents in fruit-growing, no doubt. But the roots are the thing; the right kind of planting and early development is what really counts. And I venture to say that no Governor's consort in the past has ever so truly earned the affection, respect and gratitude of our public as has the gracious lady who is now introducing Children's Welfare work to Bombay, where, be it noted, this vital work is most sorely and urgently needed.

During the past week 420 babies were born in Bombay, and 362 infants died. Of every thousand deaths, over 600 are of infants. And I venture to say—one may assert it on the actual experience of Children's Welfare workers in other countries—that of that tragic and dreadful infantile mortality, five-sixths, could have been prevented, and will eventually be prevented in this Bombay of ours, if only the citizens of the Empire's second city rally to the call as they should. Truly Lady Lloyd has deserved well of the people of this Presidency in giving us this great lead in the matter of Children's Welfare work. There is nothing else quite so important, and it should be a good omen for the successful progress of the Constitutional Reforms introduced by law, that an English woman, and the first lady in the Presidency, should come forward now with a gift and an inspiration which, more than any other single thing are caculated to raise and fit the people for steady advance toward complete and secure self-government. The cradle and the hand that rocks the cradle—there lies the future of any community.

We cannot possibly afford to go on breeding a "C. 3 people."

362 infant deaths against 420 births means criminal and cruel wastage.

600 infant deaths out of every 1,000 deaths at all ages does not indicate rapid progress toward self-government, or any other good end.

Children's Welfare work, as tried, proven, and enthusiastically endorsed in England, begins by helping the prospective mother while yet her child is unborn: a vitally important time. It sees her through the crisis of labour and confinement. It then systematically serves mother and infant throughout those difficult early months in which the future citizen's whole life is so generally made or marred. It provides cures and remedies where needed: but above all it *prevents* illness, suffering, and the blunders that end in fatalities. It prevents the appalling losses we suffer now, saves the nation's most precious asset: its man-power, and so, more than any other activity, makes for real progress.

To start this most beneficent and truly constructive work on the sort of scale demanded by our conditions in Bombay, to make it worthy of this great Presidency and commensurate with our needs, really big funds are needed. Well, Bombay has accumulated much wealth in the last few years, while some other areas in the world have been laid utterly waste. I cannot believe that rich and generous Bombay is going to lag behind English provincial centres, in responding to a vital human call that is far more sorely needed here than in England. This is a call to purely Indian service that can benefit the peoples of Bombay more than any politics, discussion, theorizing or speech-making. This is practical, genuinely humane, and truly righteous work. Let us set about it with a will, grudging no sacrifice to ensure success.

1. Children's Welfare Exhibition Week, March 8th to 13th.
2. Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace.
3. Children's Welfare Fancy Dress Ball, February 19th.
4. Children's Welfare Subscription List.

These are the steps. The time is short. All hands are needed—and all pockets and all hearts. Get into touch with the organisers at the Prince of Wales Museum without an hour's delay, and help on the good work. No man or woman of good will can afford to neglect this call—the call of the child and the mother!

THE KHILAFAT.

ENSUING CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The ensuing sessions of the Khilafat Conference will be held in Bombay on the 15th and 16th of February and the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, is making all arrangements in reference to it. It has been resolved to erect a Pandal at the Mastanshah Tank, Nagpada, where the sessions of the Conference will be held and visitors will be allowed to enter by tickets. It has also been resolved to levy fees which will be credited to the Khilafat Fund. The fees are as follows:—Fee for the Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee Rs. 250; Fee for the Members of the Reception Committee Rs. 25; Fee for a few reserved seats for visitors Rs. 5; Fee for other visitors Rs. 2.

The following gentlemen have already accepted the Vice-Chairmanship of the Reception Committee: Khan Bahadur Mahmed Ali Abdul Kadir, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Mr. Nasarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji, Mr. Haji Issa Haji Usman.

Hindu gentlemen will be allowed to join as members of the Reception Committee as well as visitors and all gentlemen desirous to join as members of the Reception Committee or to become Vice-Chairman are requested to send their fees in the Khilafat Committee's Office, at Chhotani House, Khadak.

The Allahabad University Committee will consider proposals of the Sadler Committee with regard to the University. The recommendations of the Lucknow University Committee are already before the United Provinces Government.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS FOR NEXT SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The following resolutions have been admitted for discussion at the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. E. Haroon Jaffer will move that early steps may be taken to amend the Cantonement Code to meet the requirements and satisfy the legitimate desire for progress of the inhabitants of cantonement areas.

Mr. S. Sinha will move that orders be passed without further delay on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission relating to various provincial services and that a mixed committee of non-officials and officials be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of assimilating the rules and practice of various High Courts in regard to the Administration Criminal Justice and other matters.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

L.-G. INVITES HINDUS FOR DISCUSSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

In connection with the grievances of Hindus in the matter of representation in the Allahabad Municipal Board and certain changes proposed by them in the constitution of the Board, the Lieut.-Governor has invited the members of the Board to meet him on Thursday next to discuss the question.

COLLECTOR MAULED BY TIGER.

A SHOOTING MISADVENTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

Mr. Swann, Collector of Mirzapur, has been mauled by a tiger while out shooting in the Mirzapur district. No details are at present available. Mr. Swann is progressing favourably.

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INDIAN COLONISATION.

BRITISH GUIANA AND FIJI EMIGRATION SCHEME.

COMMITTEE'S SITTING AT DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Committee appointed by the Imperial Legislative Council to examine the colonisation schemes of the British Guiana and Fiji deputations commenced sitting to-day in the Secretariat when the Hon. Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General of British Guiana and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo a barrister and an Indian resident of that colony were present to lay their scheme for British Guiana and give evidence in regard thereto. The committee consisted of the Hon. Messrs. Banerjee, Sarma, Crum, Chanda, Sinha, Sastri and Marjoribanks. Mr. Banerjee was elected president. Several members including the President examined the credentials of the deputies. Dr Nunan said he represented the agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana and was a member of the British Guiana deputation and did not come here in his official capacity. The Legislative Council of British Guiana unanimously accepted his scheme of colonisation and in fact the whole colony had supported it. Mr. Luckhoo was the only Indian representative in the British Guiana Legislative Council and was sent to it by sixty labour votes. The scheme of colonization which he wished to propose and the deputation to put forward that scheme were both authorized by the local legislative and executive and supported by public opinion. There were 1800 out of the total population of 150.000 Indians who got franchisement and the rest were represented by an official member. The reason was that Indians never worried themselves about politics and were until recently only looking to their economics. and only now they were waking up to political privileg of which they were not cognisant of before.

The status of Indians in British Guiana was the first question that was enquired into. Examined by Mr. Banerjee the deputees said there was absolutely no distinction between one race and another. Indians enjoyed the same civic rights as the Portuguese, the Chinese and the European or any other race. They all had that equal status ever since 1838. When they began to immigrate into that colony equal status was a part of the unwritten law and it had been maintained ever since, There was no statuary guarantee now to preserve this equality, but the Colonial Office would be quite willing to give assurance to that effect. Indians had the same franchise for electing to municipalities, legislative councils and other public bodies as any other race or people. Socially also there was no distinction whatever and the Europeans and Indians were pulling together. The caste system no doubt prevailed. but there was great unity between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

In reply to Mr. Crum, Dr. Nunan said that a declaratory act could be passed in British Guiana in half an hour guaranteeing equality of status of Indians. The indenture system had been abolished to a great extent and when he started for India there were only six hundred cases of indenture. This number must have diminished by now.

Mr. Sarma referred to the voting strength of each race inhabiting the colony and asked:—"So the European community can never carry anything of a racial character in Council except with the assistance of Negroes and the Chinese as against Indians and that if an Indian asserts and puts himself forward as a voter there is every chance of holding his own.

Mr. Luckhoo: That is my view.

75 PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED LANDS IN HANDS OF INDIANS.

Continuing witnesses said that seventy-five per cent. of cultivated lands was owned by Indians and Europeans held only two per cent. This did not include the sugar cane area, thirty-nine thousand acres of which were held by Indians. This fact showed that the non-European population had as much interest is that sugar cane industry as Europeans. These thirty-nine thousand acres were now being cultivated chiefly by unindentured labour. The Unindentured Indian kept a larger area than the indentured. Even in the case of sugar cane districts, local syndicates or companies did not employ indentured labour. It was only those companies that were registered in England and that had shareholders in England that employed indentured labour in the colony. The factories not employ indentured labour. It was sugar planters who employed it.

Mr. Sharma: How has abolition of the Indentured system affected the sugar planters?

Dr. Nunan. The whole colony has felt the pinch of abolition of indentured labour, but the sugar planters have felt it most.

Question: What is the capital sunk in sugar factories and plantations?

Answer: Ten million sterling. Of these ten million more than half is British-owned and the rest by indigenous people. The State owns the land.

Mr. Sarma next asked about the health of the colony and the deputation replied that the coast was perfectly healthy but not for manual labour. On the whole it was a healthy colony and had a relaxing climate. Compulsory education was in force in the land and nearly all boys who would have to go to school under the statut were at school.

Question: You say in your memorandum that the object of Government is to make this an Indian colony. It means that practically the whole of Government will pass to Indians and that you are prepared to face that situation?

Dr. Nunan: At the same time we look forward to the continuance of present friendly relations.

Mr. Sarma: You don't expect that there would be any swing of the pendulum bac when once Indians go into power and have a working majority.

Dr. Nunan: No. I don't expect it. We are prepared for it and we don't see any reason to be afraid of it.

INDIAN STRENGTH IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Asked by Chanda on the Indian strength in public services Mr. Luckhoo informed that in the very highest grade there were none and frankly told the Committee that at present there was none qualified for it, but Indians had risen to almost senior positions. Replying to Mr. Sinha Dr. Nunan said that so far there had not been an Indian in the executive council the present legislative consisted of twenty-two of whom fourteen were elected and seven nominated besides the Governor.

Mr. Sinha: Your legislative legislature does not control the executive.

Dr. Nunan: No, but it can hang up the executive. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sinha: I wish we could do it here. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Nunan gave an instance in which the legislature by indirect pressure once enforced their will on the executive when Mr. Sarma exclaimed "That is our Congress League Scheme.

Continuing. Dr. Nunan said that in a case of dispute between the legislature and the executive the matter would go to the Secretary of State who would generally favour the view of the legislature and ask the executive to follow the other.

Question: Do you think that for a long time to come Indians will continue to be in position of numerically large but aather uninfluential community.

Answer: It is the most influential community because they are very industrious and thrifty. They have not used political power so far, because they have not bothered about it.

Question: Supposing we agree to your scheme would your Government accept to an arrangement that after a year's trial or after a reasonable time the Government of India would send a deputation to investigate the matter and see how the scheme had worked.

Answer: O, yes and we are also agreeable to the other safeguard that is permanent residence in the colony on behalf of the Government of India of person or persons to watch the interests of emigrants.

To Mr. Sastri Dr. Nunan explained that the increasing number of drowning fatalities was due to accidents near the cataracts while travelling on boats.

Question: Is it a case that Indians demand more wages and better state of a living.

Answer: That is not so, although I know that people will not be satisfied with anything.

Question: There is a suspicion here in India that the Indians who are already in the colonies are somewhat opposed to your scheme and that you are trying to bring an abiding force against them and make their conditions hard.

Answer: Indians in British Guiana unanimously supported a resolution welcoming our scheme of colonisation if well organised. I therefore deny that there is any ground for apprehension.

Further asked by Mr. Sastri, Dr. Nunan said if Indians emgrated the younger part of their population would not suffer for want of education facilities. They were taught in their own vernaculars. The caste system was being rigidly kept up and there was no necessity of overstepping it in a precipitate manner. The condition of Indians in Fiji and other places as regards caste never existed in British Guiana and would not exist. On account of comparatively few number of females their proposal was to import females and they did not want to take anybody unless they could provide him with a wife. At this stage the Committee rose to meet on Monday when the colonization scheme will be discussed.

REFORM ACT RULES.

IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION URGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Rai Baikunath Sen Bahadur has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and the Home Secretary Government of India:—

The Indian Association urges that the rules under the Government of India Act be published immediately they are ready. for public criticism.

CLEMENCY TO PRESS.

ORDERS TO BE RECONSIDERED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

It is announced for general information that as part of the general amuesty instituted in his Majesty's proclamation the Governor in Council has been pleased to recommend to the Chief Presidency Magistrate the reconsideration of the order requiring the keepers of presses and the Publishers of newspapers to deposit security under sections 3 and 2 of the act of 1898 (Indian Press Act.)

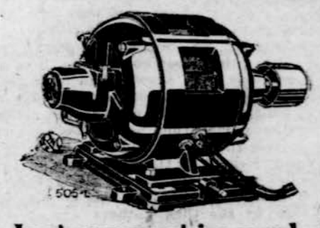
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The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

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Literature and Art.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

BUDHISM.

The "Literary History of Sanskrit Budhism" by Mr. G. K. Nariman is a noteworthy work. Its one remarkable feature is that although written by a Parsi, a follower of Zorcaster, it displays such an intimate acquaintance with the technicalities and intricacies of the religion of Budha, its many schisms, its bifurcating dogmas the Mahayana and the Hinayana, and the other one thousand and the one aspects of its origin, development and disappearance from the land of its birth, that one cannot withhold one's sincere admiration for the research and scholarship of its author. He has been able to perform this task, for which he seems to be constitutionally inclined, in a way in which, so far as I know, few Indians, and that too non-Hindus by birth have performed it. It is a pity that greater notice of his work has not been taken hitherto beyond a reference here and there in some periodicals. A systematic history of the Budhistic literature in Sanskrit has till now not appeared in English, and it is as a pioneer that Mr. Nariman stands before the scholarly public of both the Continents, Europe and Asia. He collected his materials from sources both European and Asiatic which lay scattered and required to be brought together to give an idea as to what can be gathered from the rich harvest kept by the Sanskrit writers about the old Budhistic canon. Herein lies the credit due to the autho who frankly does not claim to any originality in his work. To one uninitiated into the mysteries of the *Nirvana* and such other far from tempting bits, the fare provided by the book is absolutely unattracting and undigestible: the hand would not be inclined to take up even one morsel. The whole subject is bristling with difficulties, which only the initiated can master. It is a huge and bewildering forest of strange words and stranger *vadas* and even to dip into the subject, much less to master and find out where the research scholar is right and where wrong, would require the ability of a Dr. Anand K. Coomarasamy or a Rhys Davis. I can only speak of the general outline of the work, and for that I have nothing but admiration to offer. It is too much to ask Mr. Nariman to produce a "Light of Asia" in prose. Sir Edwin Arnold's work stands by itself, but it would not be too much to expect from him a popular treatise on Budhism, in the light of his studies which show that he has tapped unprecedented sources and has had unrivalled opportunities to get at them. Perhaps they would present that noble religion in a far more attractive and shall we say truer perspective than has hither to be done, owing to defective materials or want of perception or absence of first opportunities which an Indian is more likely to have than a European.

KRISHNALAL N. JHAVERI.

IDEALS AND REALITY.

Democratic Ideals and Reality by H. J. Mackinder M. P. by Constable & Co., London.

The idealists are the salts of the earth; without them to move us, society would soon stagnate and civilization fade. To them belongs the shaping of history, for the larger movements of humanity are guided by the attraction of ideals. But whatever the starry lure of ideals, human destiny lies on the uncertain sea of reality. Hence the idealist who steers the vessel of humanity must constantly keep before his eyes the chart of intricate conditions of reality or his vessel will founder sooner or later. This is the warning held out by the author of the book under review. The excellence of the ideals is not to be judged by the largeness of the promise they hold out. Their test lies in their power to fit and take hold of actual conditions, to take root as to grow into reality. When idealism is divorced from reality, chaos descends. In France the old revolution began with its cries of liberty, equality and fraternity. The French Idealism lost its hold on reality and drifted into the grip of fate in the person of Napolean, whose military efficiency restored order but established tyranny. In 1848 the principle of Nationality was added to that of liberty; Idealism again dragged her anchor and fate arose in the person of Bismarck who with his Prussian efficiency perverted the national ideal into the military State. Thus the Nemesis of democratic idealism if it break from the bonds of reality, is the supreme rule of the military organiser. Organisation aims at efficiency and looks after all material necessities; its policy is a "ways and means" policy, it finally develops into materialistic kulture and a vast system of brute force. Kultur in its turn becomes idealistic. It overlooks entirely the psychological and spiritual realities. Hence came the downfall of the German Empire the greatest materialistic organisation ever known.

We are now placing our hopes in the ideal of a universal democracy. Shall we succeed? The answer will depend on the way the new ideal is made to harmonise with reality. Mere freedom of nations is useless unless it brings with it the freedom of individuals. The great Nations States of modern times, have brought with them the tyranny of economic conditions. To free the people from this tyranny, each country and each province in it must be economically self-supporting and independent. The modern urban congestions and the growth of class-interests stratifying beyond national boundaries are the worst evils from this point of view. For what does the average man want? He wants opportunity to realise what is in him, to live a life of ideas and actions. The realisation of his ideas is what the healthy man wants. His ideas may be of love and of the noble upbringing of children or of his craft and delight in his dexterity, or of religion and of the saving of the souls or of excellence in sport, or of constitution of society and its improvements or of the appreciation of beauty and its artistic expression. All this was possible in societies on Athenian or Florentine scale, but the large cities of to-day drain the local life of the provinces of most of its value. Hence the remedy lies in creating a balanced social life in economically independent provinces federalised into the free nations of the world federation.

The book was written to offer suggestions to the Peace Conference in its work. It is written in an easy style, though its arrangement of matter is not as clear as one would wish. The subject is illustrated by numerous maps.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY.

In the January number of the Social Service Quarterly, the place of honour is given to Mr. George Anderson's article on The Calcutta University Commission. Mr Anderson, who was the Secretary of the Commission, characterises the present system of education in India as a wasteful and ineffective and suggests that this waste of money and energy should be discouraged. The University which the Commission has recommended for Dacca, will, is hoped serve a model for the educational centres. The Commission has pointed out that India is falling under the stigma of illiteracy and that this illiteracy must be removed by all means. Our pressing need at present, says, Mr. Anderson, is a University that will not merely examine but take upon itself the additional duty of teaching. The fact is admitted that the standard of examination can depend only on the standard of the teaching, and the standard of teaching depend only on the capacities of the teachers but also on the organisation of the University. There is another interesting article on "The Education of the Labouring Classes in Bombay." The annual Report of the Schools Committee of the Municipality for 1918-191 though indicating an all-round advance of primary education in the city, points unmistakably to the unfortunate fact that th Schools Committee has not tried its best for the education of the labouring classes. The localities inhabited of the labouring classes in the city are inadequately provided with Municipal Schools; nor are the efforts of the Schools Committee, to provide education to the children of mill-employees as satisfactory as might be expected. The whole-time Municipal Schools cannot rende any service to the boys employed in different mills. The Factory Report for 1918 shows that over 2,600 children are employed in the mills of Bombay; while the School Committee has been able to provide for only 382 pupils. The writer of the article complains of the method by which the Municipal Inspectors judge the independent institutions for purposes of grants-in-aid. "The inspecting officers expect these schools to possess up-to-date equipment and to adop the latest methods of teaching. The fatigued workers who attend these schools, find it hard to adopt themselves to these ne methods and long not so much for methodical training as for useful instruction in the three R's." The Social Service League conducts 10 night schools with 235 pupils attending them. The grant which it receives from the Schools Committee is Rs. 525 only while its expenses run to Rs. 2,400.

It is a pity that these independent institutions, owing to their position of dependence on the public for drawing funds, cannot spend more on their educational activities, and it should therefore be the duty of the Municipality which receives 50 per cent. of its increased expenditure on primary education from the Government to make more liberal grants to such institutions.

The number also contains the text of the speech made by Mr. M. N. Joshi, r presentative of Indian Labour on the In ternational Labour Conference, at Washington, in supporting the motion to raise the age of employment of children in factories in India from 9 years to 12.

KARACHI HANDBOOK.

The Karachi Handbook for 1920 published by the "Daily Gazette" Press, Karachi, is one of those books worth keeping on the reference shelf of every business house. In about 400 pages the compilation gives a clear account of what in reality Karachi in Indian commerce.

FREE URDU PAMPHLET.

The Oudh Agency and General Merchant of Billuchpura Road, Lucknow, have published in Urdu a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Mahomed Ali and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad. A free copy of this pamphlet will be sent to those who apply for it to the publishers with one anna postage stamp

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But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk

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WHY TAGORE IS NO LONGER "SIR."

JAPANESE COMMENTS ON AMRITSAR FLOGGINGS.

Why the Indian poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, handed back to his donors the knighthood bestowed by the British Government made plain by *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Tokyo). He did it in protest against British floggings of Hindu rioters, and the Japanese editor seems to think a similar protest against Korean floggings would be timely. But this is the story:

"By the courtesy of an Indian reader we learn some further particulars of the surrender of his knighthood by Sir Rabindranath Tagore. It was done on account of the measures taken in the suppression of riots in the Punjab. It appears that floggings were administered to rioters; and administered in public. Military men are apparently incurable in their belief that this is the way to 'teach people a lesson.' One might have expected that after the Denshawi affair this method of dealing with a popular demonstration, even if it amounts to a bloodthirsty insurrection, would be forever discredited. The ultimate object of any sort of government must be that the people will uphold it, and it is obvious that anybody witnessing corporal chastisement, especially if it be the chastisement of their own fellows by a foreign authority, will feel much more sympathy for the persons punished than for the authority thus vindicated. We still have something to say on the subject of the Korean floggings, the victims of which have been spared this indignity, and as we have been semi-officially challenged to criticize the British methods of suppressing riots in India we are dealing with this matter first. We may point out to our semi-official critic also that the Rev. C. F. Andrews, one of the companions of Sir Rabindranath Tagore in his Japan tour, was the most prominent in getting this barbarous and foolish method of punishment stopped He protested with such vigor and cogency that it was immediately stopped in Lahore. We have not heard of any Japanese making a similar effort to get the Korean floggings stopped. The Bengali poet's protest will also create a lasting impression, as he is recognized not only in India but very widely both in England and America as a great spiritual force and man of the most enlightened outlook."—Literary Digest."

The Lord Bishop of Madras is expected to leave Madras to-day for Delhi in order to give evidence as the representative of the Bishops in India before Lord Eshar's commission on the moral and religious welfare of the British Troops in India. His lordship will then proceed to Calcutta for the episcopel Synod which begins on the 13th instant and will sail for England on 6th March, to attend the Lambeth Conference.

Commissioners Rap and Blowers of the Salvation Army have left for Calcutta, after an interview with the Lieut.-Governor and principal officials, on the subject of convict labour in the colony on the Delta district.

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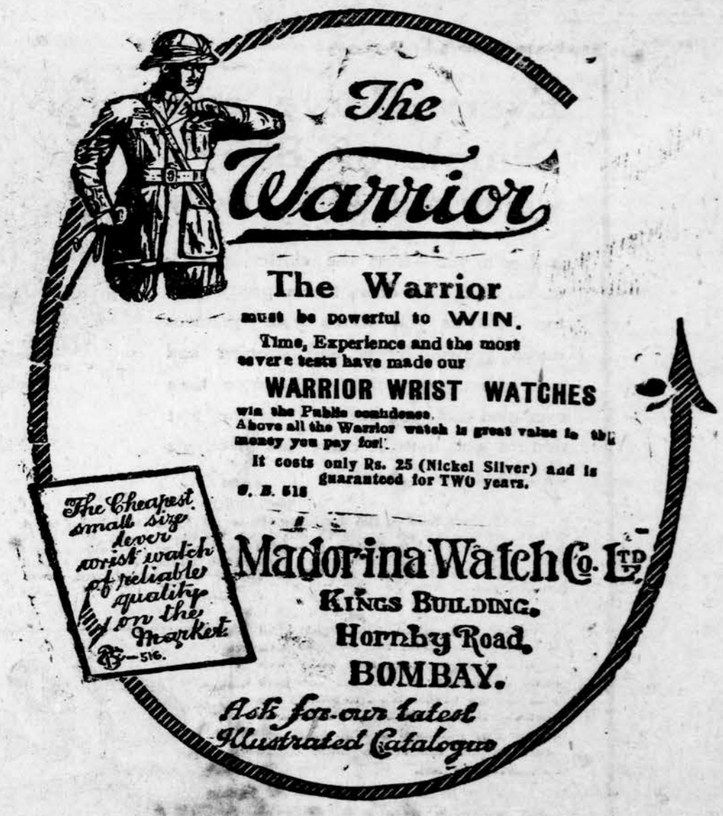
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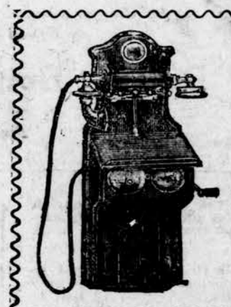
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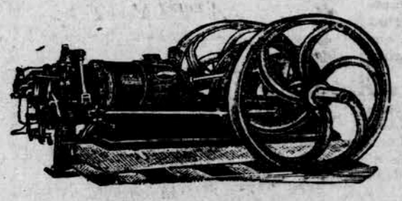


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